

Country Life—January 14, 1949

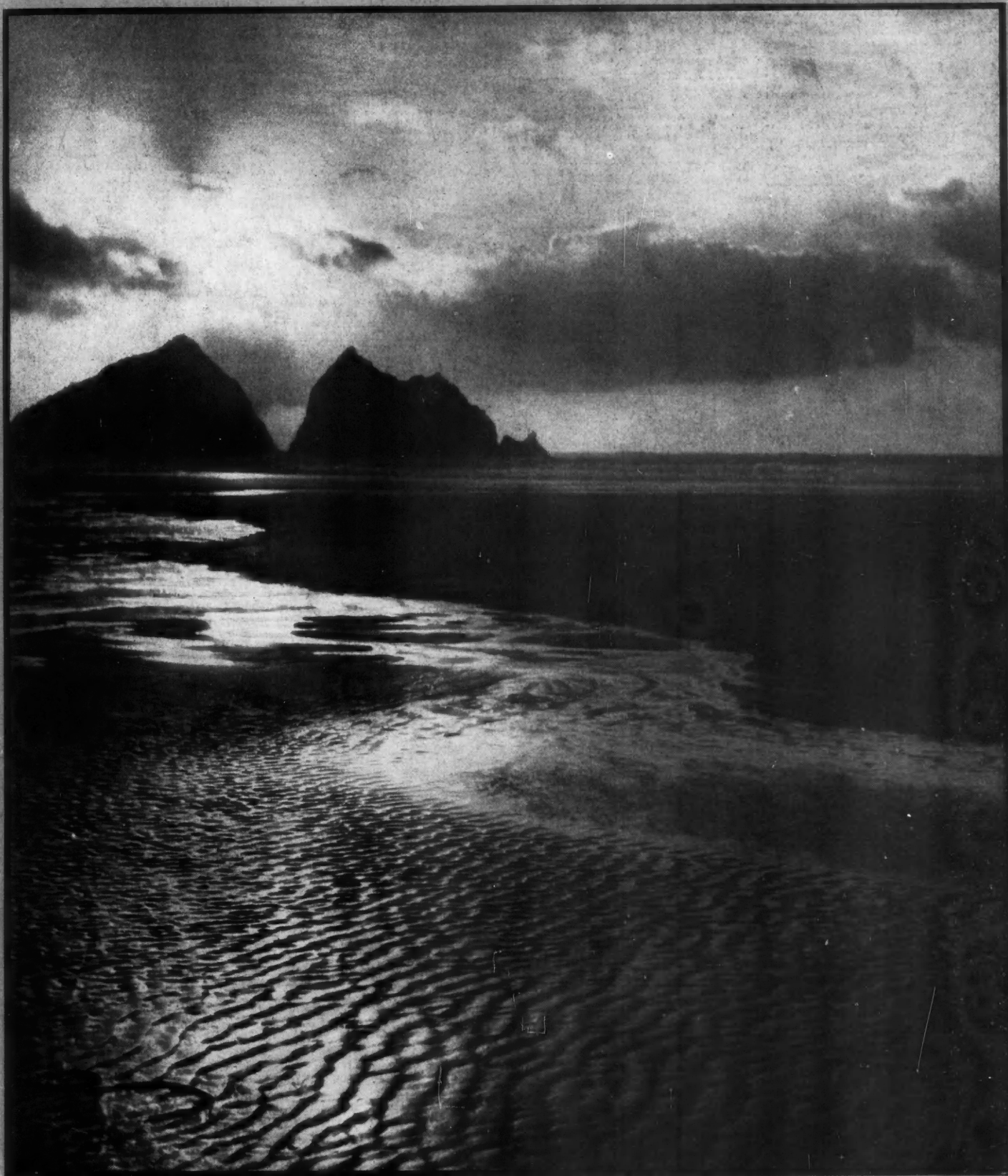
THE CARE OF CATHEDRALS

COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Friday

JANUARY 14, 1949

TWO SHILLINGS



"GOLDEN SANDS AND CRYSTAL BROOKS" • NEAR NEWOLLAY, CORNWALL

Percy G. Luck

PERSONAL

ACTIVE ex-Serviceman with fairly substantial capital, experienced mixed farming and labour organising, seeks partnership with present/ intending owner. Country Club, Hotel or Sporting Estate. Wife experienced all office work, horses—Box 1334.

FISHING 20 minutes London, 1 mile River Colne (private); trout, perch, roach, etc.; 10 gns. year, 10/- day.—CAKEBREAD, Savoy Farm, Denham 2197, 2 minutes Denham Station.

HORTICULTURE, MARKET GARDENING AND GARDEN ARCHITECTURE. Individual tuition courses for one year for one hundred guineas. Two years, one hundred and fifty guineas. Board residence available at reasonable rates. Lovely estate with every facility and a personal interest throughout. Limited vacancies.—Particulars of ROBERT A. BRUCE, B.A., Indio Gardens, Bovey Tracey, Devon.

LADY living alone, owing present-day circumstances is running her lovely garden to pay for itself, fond of horses, fishing, shooting, cooking, period houses, real estate, would like to meet someone to share interests.—Box 1330.

RETIRED Architect, widower, country house near Chichester, interests art and gardening, requires gentleman similar tastes sole paying guest.—Box 1333.

RUTHIN, NORTH WALES. Visit Llanrhydd Hall, a charming old Georgian House; many interesting antiques in oak, mahogany and walnut; examples of the Regency period and several unique four poster beds; reasonable prices.—MR. AND MRS. VERNON GITTINS (late of Liverpool), welcome a visit; open daily. Telephone: Ruthin 2407.

TO LET, from £2.40 on lease or for season. Sporting Rights in Devon, Gloucestershire and Somerset.—Particulars from FORESTRY COMMISSION, 9, Downfield Road, Bristol 8.

MISCELLANEOUS

AN UNRATED FEED-STUFF, first-class for trout, dogs, wild fowl and game. Fresh Fish Trimmings, 3/6 per stone. Any quantity supplied. Carriage paid on six-stone lots and over.—FRED SMITH, Albion Street, Grimsby.

A PORTRAIT by JOHN VICKERS subtly interprets your individual personality, taken in an informal studio atmosphere. Appointment essential. Terms from 4 gns.—29b, Belgrave Road, S.W.1. VIC 4915.

AVOID FURS GOT BY TORTURE. Write for Fur Crusade leaflets, telling how to kill domestic animals and poultry humanely. Also ask about humane traps for rabbits, rats, moles.—MAJOR C. VAN DER BYL, 49, Tregunter Road, London, S.W.10.

BADMINTON. When buying new equipment remember JACQUES'S BADMINTON RACKETS give satisfaction. Hand-made by craftsmen.—JOHN JACQUES & SON, LTD., makers of fine Sports and Games Equipment since 1795, Thornton Heath, Surrey.

BAMBOO CANES, all sizes at lowest prices.—HIGDALE LABORATORY, Leatherhead.

BEFORE YOU BUY A GREENHOUSE study the illustrated brochure 40c. of the precision-made Waldor "Aristocrat" rustless alloy greenhouse Pat. No. 606204, post free from WALDOR TOOL & GAUGE CO., LTD., Droitwich.

BOOKS. Any book can be obtained from us; new, scarce or out of print.—DUNFORD LIBRARY, College Avenue, Grays, Essex.

CASH BY RETURN for Diamonds, Jewellery, Diamond Rings, Brooches, Pendants, Earrings, etc. Call or send registered post.—DAVID CHARLES & CO., 138, New Bond Street, W.1. MAYfair 9579.

TENNIS heavy duty Lawn Mower, new ex-works for immediate delivery.—Messrs. STEELE GRIFFITHS & CO. LTD., 25, Camberwell New Road, London, S.E.5. Phone: ROdney 2201/6.

ENJOY YOUR "JUMPING!" "Chaseform" tells you how they all ran. Indexed English and Irish results, English programmes. By post every week till next Whitson, £3/12/-, or by order from your newsagent.—RACEFORM, 55, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

HEAVY RESTORED PEWTER TANKARDS in perfect condition; ideal present for a man; half-pint 25/-, pint 30/-. Copper Spirit Measures in sets of seven, £7/15/-. All most free, cash refunded if not fully satisfied.—HEATH GALLERIES, 89, Heath Street, Hampstead, N.W.3.

HERALDRY. Your Arms painted upon vellum or wood. Send only from 25/—HYLDA M. WILKINSON, 5, West End Avenue, Harrogate.

IF YOU DESIRE TO SELL YOUR REVERSION or LIFE POLICY consult Messrs. H. E. FOSTER AND CRANFIELD, Auctioneers and Surveyors, 6, Poultry, London, E.C.2, whose periodical Auction Sales have been accepted for over a century as being the best medium.

OK CORDWOOD (in lengths of 4 ft.). Excellent for fuel. Seasoned and good fire. Immediate delivery by road to clients' residence. May we submit a trial load?—Box 1157.

POULTRY HOUSES, Greenhouses, Garages and Sheds. Send for catalogue of our large and interesting range.—PARK TRADING CO., Dept. 23, 717-719, Seven Sisters Road, London, N.15 (Stamford Hill 9211-2).

PARQUET and all types wood flooring resurfaced and polished. Also panelling. Petrol or electric machines available for urgent work. Wood, Composition or Cork Flooring laid by expert staff. Town or country properties attended.—DAVID LANFAR & CO., 32, Grosvenor Gardens Mews North, S.W.1. SLOne 1050.

RESTORATION of Oil Paintings. If preferred at own residence.—Testimonials.—GORDON G. LAMBERT, 95, London Road, Morden, Surrey.

SEED BOXES, ready for mailing, 50 30/-, Wood labels, large 400 10/-, small 500 10/-, 20 Rustic 7 ft. Poles, 25/-, Rustic Seats, 35/-, BIRMINGHAM PLANT STORES, Station Road, Edington.

THATCHING, NORFOLK RED THATCHERS. L.T.V., invite your enquiries.—"Thatches" Loudres er Lane, Chorley Wood, Herts.

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Per line, Private 3/-; Personal and Trade 4/- (minimum 3 lines). Box Fee 1/6.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE PRACTICAL PURCHASING CO., LTD., have a fine selection of Plain Carpeting and English Rugs.—MAYfair 0744, 7, 35-39, Maddox Street, W.1.

UNRATED COKE BREEZE available for delivery to any destination.—Write for prices to EVESONS (COAL) LTD., 134, Edmund Street, Birmingham, 3, or Derbyshire House, St. Chad Street, London, W.C.1.

WOOLLIES, Angora Cardigans, lovely colours. Pure Shetland Twin Sets, beautifully tailored. Jumpers £3/15/-, 4 coupons.—KITTY PRESTON LTD., The Glen, Appleshaw, Andover, Hants.

YOUR FAVOURITE INN SIGN in miniature hanging on an inn sign standard to form an attractive Table Lamp. Any sign hand-painted to order. Price £1/15/6. Leaflet on request.—W. A. POWELL, 4a, Delmury Road, Erith, Kent.

YOUR BOILER OIL-FIRED MEANS NO STOKING, extra cleanliness, even temperature thermostatically controlled, resulting in economical use. Complete change-over within few days by fitting BRITAIN'S BEST BURNER—THE "PARWINAC" FULLY AUTOMATIC OIL BURNER. Ask for list 0899, PARKER, WINDER AND ACHURCH, LTD., 99, Broad St., Birmingham 1

SITUATIONS

None of the vacancies in these columns relates to a man between the ages of 18 and 50 incl., or a woman between the ages of 18 and 40 incl., unless he or she is accepted from the provisions of The Control of Employment Order 1947, or the vacancy is for employment excepted from the provisions of that Order.

Vacant

AN experienced, domesticated Married Couple or Friends for new residential country club. Live in. General handyman, driving helpful, and housework. Devonshire. Good references essential.—Write, Box 1338.

BUCKS COUNTY COUNCIL. Appointment of FORESTRY OFFICER. Applications are invited for the post of Forestry Officer at a salary in grade A.P.T. VIII of the National Scales of Salaries, namely £885 by £25 to £780 per annum. Applicants must hold a University degree or diploma in Forestry and must have had wide experience in all matters relating to the management of woodlands and nurseries. Duties will include the supervision of the woodlands on the Council's Green Belt and other estates, and also advising on the operation of woodland preservation Orders under the Town and Country Planning Act, 1947. The appointment is supernumerary and subject to medical examination. Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom applications must be delivered by February 7, 1949.—GUY CROUCH, Clerk of the Bucks County Council, County Hall, Aylesbury, December, 1948.

FURNISHED FLAT in country house offered lady undertaking part-time secretarial and similar duties. Suitable lady requires time for own interests. Gloucestershire.—Box 1362.

GOOD COMMISSION will be paid to gentleman with free-lance contacts able to get bulk orders for Industrial or Marine or Household Paints. Advertisers are first-class firm making very finest quality paints.—Write confidentially, Box 1357.

Wanted

PUBLIC SCHOOLBOY (18), free January 21 to Easter, seeks outdoor job.—P. S. TERRY, "Dunster Steep," Porlock, Som.

YOUNG MAN (26), ex-R.A.F., public school, experience horses, motor cars, farming, would consider employment in country club or hotel, Dorset, Somerset for choice.—Box 1338.

LIVESTOCK

THREE English Setter Puppies, lemon and white, one dog, two bitches, born 29.5.48. Sire Lancelot Brendan of Beechmount, dam Lady Joyful of Crombie.—Price and particulars from VALENTINE, Woodside House, Woodside, Perthshire.

IDEAL PRESENT. A true companion, St. Bernard Puppy, born October 1. Excellent pedigree, 25 gns.—BARAZETTI, Bury Farm, Caddington, Luton.

CHARLES CRUICK for the best in Pedigree Dogs. Acquire your dog through a reputable organisation. Specialist advice on purchase, training, boarding and stripping. Alsatian Training Kennels.—Advice and particulars, CHARLES CRUICK, Kennards Ltd., Croydon, Tel.: Croydon 4455, or Windmill Cottage, Coudon Common, Surrey.

PAWN Pekingese Dog Puppy, 6 months old, perfect pet. Others at 8 weeks. Prices from 5 gns.—40, Tower Road, Epping. Phone: Epping 2444.

GREAT DANES. Beautiful fawn and brindle Puppies; bred from prize-winning stock. All puppies reared on a farm.—RUSSELL, Old Manor House, Lower Weedon, Northants. Tel.: Weedon 106.

LONG-HAIRED DACHSHUNDS. Pedigree Puppies and Adults for sale. Well-known dogs at stud.—MRS. MATILDA MAYNE, Primrose Patch Annex, Passfield, Rordon, Hants. Tel.: Passfield 234 or Wimbeldon 4561.

WANTED

A LARGE TRUST has extensive funds available for investing in the purchase of Freehold Woodland, Home Counties, Midlands or South, perhaps Wales. Prefer 500-3,000 acres—might consider small lots upwards of 30 acres. Proposals invited in confidence to CHRISTOPHER ROWLAND & CO., Estate Agents, Henley, Oxon. (Tel. 466).

LIFE-SIZED FIGURE of a standing star either metal or stone.—Please send details Box 1359.

REYNOLDS ROMNEY. Raburn, Lawrence, Gainsborough. Honorary portraits of beautiful women and children wanted.—Write full particulars, Box 1329.

WANTED. Trout Reel, Line and Landing Net; also Child's Trout Reel, complete.—L.T. COL. P. S. F. JACKSON, Brow Top, Warwick, Carlisle.

HOTELS AND GUESTS

ABBEEY LAWN. Torquay's Leading Residential Hotel (Licensed). For winter holidays or permanent residence. Good food, perfect comfort, and personal attention. Centrally situated on level ground. Terms 6 & 7 gns. Special terms for Winter, three months stay or longer, 4-5 gns per week inclusive. Fast rail services from London, Midlands and the North. For reservations write Resident Proprietors or 'phone Torquay 2791.

ABINGER HALL, NEAR DORKING. Guests welcomed in large country house. Short or long periods.—Write for brochure or tel. Abinger 429.

ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND RIDING IN MILD CLIMATE over large private estates and moors conducted by proprietor. Trained horses kept. Handy sea, golf, fishing. Country fare, warmth, interior sprung mattresses, modern conveniences.—PARKWAY, Mill Hotel, Chudleigh, South Devon. Tel. 3121.

BUDLEIGH SALTERTON, S. DEVON. ROLLE HOTEL, on sea front facing due south. Luxuriously comfortable. Centrally heated throughout. Card and billiards rooms. Fine sun lounge. Lift. Rooms, private bathroom. Cocktail bar. Tel. 500.

CAER-BERIS COUNTRY HOUSE HOTEL. Club licence. In Wye Valley. Warmth, comfort, good food, and the charm of a country house, combined with the advantages of a well-run hotel. Nearly all the rooms command a view of the river Irton (which almost encircles the gardens), and the lake beyond. Central heating, gas fires, fishing, shooting, golf, rides can be arranged. Billiards, home produce. Bulth Wells Station (G.W.R.) 1 1/2 miles (Paddington); Bulth Road Station (L.M.S.) 3 miles (Euston).—Apply: SECRETARY, Bulth Wells (213).

CHARMING newly furnished bed-sitting-rooms, comfortable divan beds, constant hot water, telephone, etc., in select residential district near Hyde Park. Nightly or weekly with breakfast. Dinner and other meals optional.—4, STANLEY CRESCENT, NOTTING HILL, W.11. Park 6594.

ELCOT PARK HOTEL, NEAR NEWBURY. Large Georgian Country House with lovely gardens in beautiful country, run as first-class Hotel and Country Club, with all modern conveniences and comforts. Private suites and self-contained cottages available. Farm produce. Telephone Kintbury 76, or write Secretary.

EXMOOR, DUNKERY, BEACON HOTEL. Wootton Courtenay, near Minehead. Own riding stables. Comfortable beds, h. and c. and electric fires in all bedrooms. Open all winter with special terms. Fully Licensed.

GABRIEL COURT HOTEL, STOKES GABRIEL, S. DEVON. Beautifully situated facing south on River Dart. 3 miles from Paignton and Totnes (regular bus service). A.A. and R.A.C. licensed for guests. Ideal for winter residence. H. and c. in bedrooms. Central heating. Under personal direction of Proprietress. 'Phone: Stoke Gabriel 206.

FARM PRODUCE, comfort and courtesy at HARTSFIELD COUNTRY HOUSE (private hotel), Betchworth, Surrey (32 acres lovely parkland), 23 miles London, 3 miles Reigate Gravel, bus route. Lift, central heating, electric and gas fires, dressing bed, bed-sitting-rooms, suites, Billiards, fishing, shooting, riding. Tel.: Betchworth 2343.

HAZLING DANE COUNTRY HOUSE HOTEL. Shepherdswell, Kent, has an excellent reputation for comfort, cuisine and service. Ideal for winter residence. Moderate terms. 'Phone 233.

LUXURY in Co. Meath. A lovely country house that has recently been modernised with complete central heating, basins in every bedroom and 5 bathrooms. Excellent cooking and plenty of cream, for all needing a carefree holiday, or simple relaxation. Trout fishing and shooting over large estate, three packs of hounds within easy reach. Tennis and golf. Cars available. 40 miles Dublin, 9 gns. weekly, private bathroom extra.—LINDSAY, Aclare House, Drumconrath, Co. Meath, Eire.

PAYING GUESTS received in beautiful Irish Country House. Own produce; every modern convenience. Golf; fox-hunting.—Box 1037.

PEMBROKESHIRE. "Pen Rhiw" Guest House, St. David's, for an unusual holiday in attractive country near the sea. Good food and every comfort assured. Children welcomed.—Proprietors: L.T. COL. AND MRS. WEIR.

PAYING GUESTS taken at charming old-world Farmhouse with modern facilities, wonderfully situated in romantic Scottish Borders. Fishing, climbing, 5,000 acres rough shooting by arrangement.—Box 1034.

STRETE RALEGH HOTEL, NR. EXETER. A small Country House Hotel de Luxe in extensive grounds midway between Honiton and Exeter. Within a few miles of the most beautiful coastline of Devon. Special diets catered for. Private suites. Fresh vegetables and fruit from the gardens. Own poultry. T.T. mile. Licensed. Reduced winter terms. Tel.: Whimble 322.

SUSSEX. With delightful surrounding country and warm climate, STEYNING is an ideal centre for a late holiday. ST. CUTHMAN'S GUEST HOUSE provides every comfort; h. and c. in all bedrooms, also gas or electric fires; cosy lounge and bright dining room; excellent and well varied food. Late season terms from 5 gns.—Write Proprietor or 'phone Steyning 2248.

TORQUAY, PRINCES HOTEL. Accommodation 100 guests. Faces due south. Panoramic views whole Torbay. Modern amenities; open all year. Terms: Winter 4 1/2 to 6 gns.; summer 6 to 9 gns. A.A. Licensed.

TUMBERLY HOTEL, AND COUNTRY CLUB, SHAMLEY GREEN, NR. GUILFORD. Bramley 3155. Delicious food, a wonderful cellar, and old-fashioned service—in a perfect country setting. Bedroom and sitting room accommodation at reduced prices for winter months. Children and dogs welcomed.

HOTELS AND GUESTS

TYN-Y-GROES HOTEL, NR. DOLGELLEY. Sheltered amidst superb scenery in North Wales, facing sea, most comfortably furnished, hot and cold services. Provides ideal accommodation both summer and winter for those appreciating considerate attention, quiet surroundings and really good food. Good salmon and trout fishing. Fully licensed. R.A.C. and A.A. appointed. Guests met at Dolgelly Station by arrangement.—Please write for terms or 'phone Gantwydd 326.

WROTHAM PARK COUNTRY CLUB, THE PARK, WROTHAM, KENT. 18th-century mansion. Suites and rooms available. Few residents. Especially suitable overseas visitors, long or short terms. Large open log fires, central heating. Farm and garden produce. Fast electric hourly service to town (25 miles), near bus route.—Apply: SECRETARY.

GARDENING

ALPINES AND SHRUBS. Write for catalogue giving a full description of hardy plants grown on the Cotswold Hills, 90 feet up.—HONOR, 63, Snowhill, Broadway, Worce.

UNUSUAL FRUIT. Strawberry-Raspberry, huge bright red fruit. Claret-Berry, luscious wine flavour. Gooseberry-Currant, black grape-like berries. All 6/- each; one of each, 18/-.—J. MACGREGOR, F.R.H.S., Dept. 21, Carlisle, Scotland.

WINKFIELD MANOR NURSERIES, Ascot, Berkshire. can now make early completion of their Labourless All-Weather TENNIS COURTS which require neither watering nor rolling. These are surfaced with a fine semi-loose finish in green or grey, on a base which provides a combination of the advantages of resiliency and porosity in high degree.

FOR SALE

A NUMBER of 17th and 18th century Maps of English and Welsh Counties.—J. C. SMITH AND SON, Lowergate, Clitheroe, Lancs.

ALAN MCAFEE, LTD., 38, Dover Street, London, W.1. Leather or Canvas Leggings, made to measure. Average time for delivery three weeks. If unable to call, write for self-measurement form.

AN Ideal Wedding or Birthday Present. A large pair of hand-made Bellows covered with Copper or Brass, engraved design, superb quality and craftsmanship, 50/- post free, including purchase tax.—PEARCE, 428, High Street, Smethwick.

ARUNDEL Chromolithographs. Private collector offers about 80 Engravings from 1 to 4 gns. each. List available.—Box 1335.

BARGAIN SALE in Portable Buildings, Timber-metal, asbestos. Slashing price reductions; many job lots. Garden frames from £1/7/6; chicken houses from £5/5/-; garden sheds from £6/6/-; huts from £7/17/6; greenhouses from £19/10/-; garages from £35. Send P.C. for lists to Silver Birch, BARNLEY, WEST YORKS. EROCKHAM, Betchworth, Surrey. Tel.: Betchworth 2391.

BLUE/MAIVE check tweed Suit, velvet collar, 8 gns. Heavy-weight tan, h.bone tweed Suit, 3 gns. Peacock blue Harris Coat, 1, 44, 6 gns. Camelhair coat, 1, 46, 3 1/2 gns. Brown wool tailored Frock, 1, 44 3 gns. Two-piece blue/grey wool Frock, black edge-to-edge wool Coat, 1, 45, 2 1/2 gns. each. All fit 36 b., 29 w., 40 h.—Box 1387.

BROWN Persian Lamb three-quarter-length Coat, swaggy style, also Russian Hat and harem Muff to match, recently valued by London House, £75. Very good skins. Size 36 bust, height 5 ft. 5 in.—Box 1328.

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CHILDREN'S ENCYCLOPEDIA (Arthur Mee), 10 vols., £6/6/-, Lady's lined leather Motor Coat, £20, Royal Doulton Dinner Service, 53 pieces, £25.—Box 1336.

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NEW COUPON-FREE BARGAINS. Men's Short Rubber Overboots to fit over (a) sizes 7-9, (b) sizes 10-11, per pair 10/-. Lengths (a) Off-White Lined 13 ft. x 27 in., 22 1/2 each; (b) Cream Mercerised Cotton, 8 yds. x 44 in., 37 1/2 each. Parachutes (a) Pure White Silk, 16 panels, each panel 36 in. at base tapering to 14 in. and 14 in. long, 4 Far., 32/8; 4 Far., 60/-; whole Par., 115/-; (b) Primrose Nylon, 24 panels, each panel area 2 sq. yds., 7/6 per panel. Car. free. Satisfaction or money back.—H. CONWAY LTD. (Dept. 13), 139/143, Stoke Newington High Street, London, N.16.

NO COUPONS. Children's Dressing Gowns, hand made and embroidered with flowers, trees, and animals. Pure wool, pink or blue, 24 ins., 2 gns.; up to 32 ins., 3 gns. Sample sent for postage.—Box 1069.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Seventy original Etchings by Chas. H. Clark at £11/16 and £11/- each. These make ideal gifts, etc. Signed proofs sent on approval by the artist.—15, Moorland Avenue, Crosby, Liverpool 23. Great Crosby 4174.

SKATES on black calf boots ladies' narrow 7, as new, 7 gns. complete.—HOBSON, 112, Fickenham Road, Redditch, Worcs.

TARPULINS, new super quality green duck canvas, size 12 ft. x 9 ft. £3/18/-; 15 ft. x 12 ft. £8/10/-; 18 ft. x 12 ft. £7/16/- Brass eyeleted with ropes. Carriage paid. State purpose when ordering.—HYCOVERS, LTD., Dept. 3, 14, Brewery Road, London, N.7.

TARPULINS. Selected fully reconditioned—waterproofed and re-roofed ex-railway Tarpaulins, 20 ft. x 15 ft., 75/-; 15 ft. x 10 ft., 37/6; 7 ft. x 9 ft., 10/-; Ex-Government Covers, 18 ft. x 15 ft., £3. All car. paid by return.—WILSONS, Springfield Mills, Preston, Lancs.

OTHER PROPERTY AND AUCTIONS

ADVERTISING PAGE 62

COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CV No. 2713

JANUARY 14, 1949

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

ADJOINING WINDSOR GREAT PARK

Magnificent situation surrounded on three sides by the Park and Forest with private gates thereto.

Luxuriously appointed Residence standing in a well-timbered park, approached by two drives each with entrance lodge.

Modernised regardless of expense and in first-class order throughout.

Halls, 4 reception, billiard room, 11 principal and 6 secondary bed and dressing rooms, 6 bathrooms, first-class offices, staff accommodation. Main electricity and water. Central heating and domestic hot water supply by oil-burning boilers. Modern drainage.

Ample stabling and garages.



ABOUT 125 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

The Residence would be Let Unfurnished.

Strongly recommended by the Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (16,125)

Beautifully timbered grounds, woodland walks particularly down the terrace to the lake, lily ponds, water fountains, rose garden, hard court, tennis and other lawns, flower garden of 3 acres, Dutch garden, orchard.

Excellent swimming pool

Kitchen garden.

Ten cottages.

Model Home Farm of about 72 acres (let at £150 per annum)

HERTS AND ESSEX BORDERS

$\frac{3}{4}$ mile from main line station (London 50 minutes). On bus and Green Line routes.

A well-built and appointed Georgian style House standing in its own park.

Four reception rooms, 9 principal bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 7 staff rooms. Central heating. Independent hot water system. Main electric light, power, gas and water. Septic tank drainage (main drainage connected to 3 cottages). Garages for 4.

Modern cowhouse for 3.

Farm buildings.

Five service and other cottages.



Gardens include lawns, ornamental lily pool, clipped yew hedges, 2 full-sized tennis courts, summer-house, rock garden and productive kitchen garden with fruit wall.

Parklike pasture land, 2 arable fields and woodland.

IN ALL 48 ACRES.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD

The contents of the house and the live and dead stock available if required.

Additional 5 acres with river frontage might be sold.

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (14,442)

NORTH BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Adjoining a village. London 52 miles.

Stone-built Georgian Residence, 5 cottages and 40 acres.

The attractive well-planned house occupies a well-chosen site about 250 feet above sea level on loam soil, facing south and east with fine views.

It is approached by a drive with a lodge at entrance. Hall, 3 reception rooms, 9 principal and 5 secondary bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, kitchen with Aga cooker. Central heating. Main electric light and power. Excellent water supply. Independent hot-water supply. Modern drainage.



Excellent range of stables and garages.

Four cottages.

The garden and grounds are well laid out and studded with some fine ornamental trees, herbaceous borders, grass tennis courts, kitchen garden, neat green-house, parkland, woodland.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 40 ACRES

Hunting with four packs. Golf, coarse fishing, rough shooting.

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (23,201)

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MAYFAIR 3316/7

CIRENCESTER, NORTHAMPTON, LEEDS, YEOVIL, CHICHESTER, CHESTER, NEWMARKET AND DUBLIN

NORTH WALES—CHESTER 10 MILES

BRYNTRIRION HALL, CAERGWRLE

Attractive substantially built Gentleman's Country Residence



With magnificent views over Cheshire Plain.

Three rec., 4 principal beds., 3 secondary beds., 2 bathrooms. Separate accommodation for chauffeur or gardener. Main water and electricity. Garage for 2 cars. Lodge. Attractive garden and grounds, parkland.

In all about 13 ACRES

Immediate Possession of the house and grounds.

For Sale by Auction (unless sold privately) at the Grosvenor Hotel, Chester, on Thursday, January 27, 1949, at 3.30 p.m. (subject to conditions).

NOTE.—Adjoining farm, 46 acres, might also be sold.

Illustrated particulars from the Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 25, Nicholas Street, Chester (Tel. 1348). Solicitors: Messrs. HOWEL V. O. COOK & CO., 35, Chester Street, Wrexham (Tel. 2340).

WEST SUSSEX

In a charming Downland village.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE

Entrance hall, cloakroom, 3 reception, 7 principal and secondary bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, domestic offices with Aga cooker.

Central heating. Own electricity. Water from estate main. Formal gardens. Garage.

ABOUT ONE ACRE. PRICE FREEHOLD £10,000 (reasonable offers considered).

Details of the Agents: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 37, South Street, Chichester. Tel. 2633/4.

Preliminary Notice.

WAIROA, RYDERS AVENUE, WALTON-ON-THAMES

CAPITAL MODERN RESIDENCE

In excellent order. Six bed., 2 bath., hall with cloakroom, 3 reception rooms. Garage.

Pretty garden 1¼ ACRES

For Sale by private treaty or by Auction in the early spring, by JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1 (Tel.: MAYfair 3316/7).

EAST SUFFOLK

Ipswich 6 miles, Manningtree 6 miles.

ATTRACTIVE SMALL RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING PROPERTY

With convenient, medium-sized residence.

Four reception rooms, 7 principal and 5 secondary bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, good domestic offices. Main electric light. Central heating. Gardener's cottage. Useful outbuildings. Lovely well-kept gardens and parkland.

IN ALL 93 ACRES

or a larger area up to 260 acres could be acquired including farm and 2 separate cottages (all let) and woodland containing valuable timber.

The whole providing an attractive Residential Estate with an excellent small shoot.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY

Apply: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1 (Tel.: MAYfair 3316/7), or High Street, Newmarket (Tel. 2229).



GLOUCESTERSHIRE

In the lovely country between Chepstow and Gloucester, commanding magnificent views.

GEORGIAN STYLE RESIDENCE



Completely modernised and in excellent order.

Spacious hall and upstairs lounge, 3 sitting rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms (3 with basins), 2 bathrooms. Aga cooker.

Main electricity.

Lodge and cottage. Small farmery.

37 ACRES first-rate land (29 acres extra rented).

Early Possession.

Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. DAVIS, CHAMPION & PAYNE, 10 and 12, Kendrick Street, Stroud (Tel.: Stroud 675), and Messrs. JACKSON-STOPS, Old Council Chambers, Castle Street, Cirencester (Tel. 334/5).

(Folio 9794)

ON THE GLOUCESTER—WILTS BORDERS

CHARMING COTSWOLD STONE-BUILT FARMHOUSE

In excellent dairy-farming country.

Two reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen with Aga cooker.

Two modern cottages. First-rate buildings including T.T. cowsheds.

Own electricity. Ample water supply.

Approx. 253 ACRES in hand.

For Sale by private treaty (or Auction at an early date) with Immediate Possession.

Sole Agents: JACKSON-STOPS (Cirencester), Old Council Chambers, Castle Street, Cirencester. Tel. 334/5. (Folio 9812)



GROsvenor 3121
(3 lines)

WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

ONE HOUR SOUTH OF LONDON

ONLY ABOUT 32 MILES BY ROAD AND IN LOVELY RURAL COUNTRY

A XVIIth-CENTURY PERIOD FARMHOUSE



THE RESIDENCE

Containing ancient panelling and many original features but with "all-electric" 20th-century services for lighting and heating skilfully installed.

FIVE BEDROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS,

HALL AND 2 RECEPTION ROOMS.

MAIN WATER AND ELECTRICITY

Excellent old oast cottage, fruit and kitchen garden, pasture and arable land.



THE OAST COTTAGE

PRICE £18,000 WITH 75 ACRES

Inspected and recommended by the Owner's Agents: WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

SOMERSET-WILTS BORDER

Close to market town. Easy reach of Bath and Bristol.



Attractive Country House partly 18th century. Panelled hall and dining room, 2 other reception rooms, panelled playroom, 6 principal bedrooms, 3 staff rooms, bathroom. Central heating. Main services. Well-timbered grounds. Stabling. Cowhouse. About 19 acres. Freehold. Possession on completion. Agents: KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Sq., London, W.1. Tel. MAYfair 3771 (10 lines). (44,884)

KENT

Between Canterbury and the coast.



Well-fitted Modern House with wide views. Three reception, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Electric light. Company's water. Garages. Two cottages. Buildings with cowhouse for pedigree attested herd of Guernseys. Gardens. Woodland, arable and pasture. In all 80 acres. Price Freehold £12,000. Agents: KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Sq., London, W.1. Tel. MAYfair 3771 (10 lines). (32,828)

SALOP—HEREFS. BORDER

500 feet up, facing south, with good views.



Queen Anne House with up to 50 acres. Oak panelled hall, 5 reception, 8 principal and 10 staff bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Electric light. Spring water supply. Modern drainage. Garages. Stables. Cottage. Well-timbered grounds, stream, walled kitchen garden. For Sale Freehold. (Would be Let Partly Furnished) Agents: KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Sq., London, W.1. Tel. MAYfair 3771 (10 lines). (44,490)

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(Established 1882)

4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1: 1, STATION ROAD, READING

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SUSSEX

FIRST-CLASS T.T. ATTESTED DAIRY AND MIXED FARM FOR SALE

200 ACRES FREEHOLD. 75 ACRES RENTED

Attractive small Farm House, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, easily enlarged.

Well arranged set of modern buildings, including fine T.T. cowshed to tie 40 with milking parlour. Five capital modern cottages, house, buildings and cottages, fitted with electric light and Company's water.

Would be sold with or without the equipment and stock, which includes a CAPITAL ESTABLISHED PEDIGREE T.T. HERD.

Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1, and at Reading.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

One mile from station and shops, in delightful rural surroundings overlooking valley.

A UNIQUE CASTELLATED RESIDENCE

Five principal bedrooms, 3 staff bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, domestic offices.

CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN WATER. GAS AND ELECTRICITY.

COTTAGE OR SMALL RESIDENCE.

GARAGE WITH FLAT OVER (LET).

Attractive undulating grounds and gardens.

IN ALL ABOUT 17 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1. REgent 0293 and 3377.

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1.
(EUSTON 7000)

MAPLE & Co., LTD.

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(REgent 4685)

BEDFORDSHIRE

Close to the Cambridge border. 6 miles main line station. 50 miles from town.

DELIGHTFUL OLD THATCHED COTTAGE

With wealth of old oak and original fireplaces.



Five bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large beamed sitting-dining room, separate sitting room.

ALL ELECTRIC EQUIPPED.

GARAGE.

BUNGALOW (4 rooms and bath).

Shady well-timbered gardens of about 1 acre.

FREEHOLD £7,500

Further details of the Agents: MAPLE & Co., LTD., 5, Grafton St., Old Bond St., W.1.

SURREY HILLS

Only 17 miles from town in delightful country, 700 ft. up. 1 mile from station.

PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE

In excellent order with main services, oak panelled hall with cloakroom, charming drawing room, dining room, tiled loggia oak staircase, 4-5 bedrooms (fitted basins), tiled bathroom, model offices.

GARAGE.

Landscape gardens, lawns, formal garden, paved terrace, orchard and woodland.

In all about 3 ACRES



FREEHOLD £8,500

Or would be sold completely furnished.

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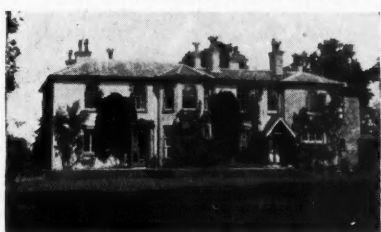
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"Cornishmen, London."

HERTS

£12,000 FREEHOLD

31½ ACRES

Unspoilt position 350 ft. up, convenient access London (about 45 minutes).



CHARMING GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE

Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, 3 bathrooms, 8 bedrooms (4 h. and c.). Main electric light, gas and water. Double garage. Cottage.

Attractive and nicely timbered gardens, kitchen garden and orchard, together with 28 ACRES of land (at present let).

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (14,410)

COTSWOLDS 130 ACRES

DELIGHTFUL JACOBSEAN RESIDENCE, modernised, and in excellent order. Hall, 3-4 reception, 3 bathrooms, 8 main bed and dressing rooms, staff wing (sitting room, bathroom, 3 bedrooms). Electric light, efficient central heating throughout, telephone. Double garage, balliff's house, 2 cottages, T.T. cowhouses and extensive up-to-date farm buildings. Charming gardens and farm carrying well-known pedigree Jersey herd.—Strongly recommended: TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (13,202)

HANTS. Lovely part of New Forest. CHARMING CHARACTER RESIDENCE, in excellent order. Hall, 3 reception, 4 bathrooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms. Main services. Central heating. Aga cooker. Three garages, stabling. COTTAGE. Inexpensive gardens, kitchen garden, 2 greenhouses. 2½ ACRES. FREEHOLD. Inspected and strongly recommended.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (13,936)

SOUTH CORNWALL

ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE HOTEL. Hall, 2 good reception, bathroom, 7-9 bedrooms. All main services. Telephone. Food licence. Garage, stables, gardens of ½ ACRE. £5,250 FREEHOLD AND GOODWILL.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (24,183)

QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE 50 ACRES

CORNWALL. 8½ miles Bodmin, 7 Wadebridge, 6 miles sea. DELIGHTFUL STONE-BUILT CHARACTER RESIDENCE. Hall, 4 reception, 3 bath, 4 principal and 5 secondary bedrooms, attics. Electric light, central heating, telephone. Garage, farmery, flat, entrance lodge. Lovely grounds intersected by trout stream. Walled kitchen garden, pasture and arable land and woodland. Inspected and strongly recommended.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (12,945)

LITTLE ENGLAND BEYOND WALES 130 ACRES

WITH MILE RIVER FRONTAGE, with private quay, 15 miles from Tenby. For sale, Freehold. CHARMING OLD CHARACTER HOUSE with lovely outlook. Lounge hall, 2 reception, 2 bath, 5-7 bedrooms, electric light, Aga cooker and hot water. Phone. Garage. Farmhouse, cottage, farmbuildings. Pasture and arable land and about 70 ACRES of woodlands. Ideal for nature lover.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (21,340)

MID-KENT. Daily reach London (4 miles station). DELIGHTFUL XIVth-CENTURY HOUSE. Hall, 3 reception, bathroom, 4 bedrooms, dressing room. Main water. Telephone. Garage and outbuildings. Garden set amidst orchards. ¼ ACRE. Freehold £5,000.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley St., W.1. (24,276)



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6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

REGent 8222 (15 lines)

Telegrams: "Selanlet, Piccy, London"



SURREY, 17 MILES FROM TOWN

Choice situation on high ground. Magnificent views.

A CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN ADMIRABLE ORDER



Drive approach. Lounge, billiard room, sun lounge, dining room and study, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, maid's sitting room and 3 staff bedrooms.

Central heating and hot water by separate automatic plant. Co.'s services.

COTTAGE. GARAGES. SQUASH COURT.

MODEL FARMERY.

Well-maintained garden, greenhouse, meadowland and woodland.

IN ALL ABOUT 22 ACRES
FREEHOLD FOR SALE. RECOMMENDED

HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (S.20,738)

By direction of Mrs. R. H. Dent.

HIGHGATE, N.6

Secluded and quiet position, 370 feet up, near 18-hole golf course.

"THE CHUOCKS," COMPTON AVENUE, HAMPSTEAD LANE



An expensively fitted and well built modern Leasehold Residence, compact and easily run, with oak floors, joinery and panelling.

Central heating. Co.'s services and many other attractive features.

Halls, 3 reception rooms, cocktail bar, 5 bedrooms, dressing room, 3 bathrooms, study, model offices.

Heated garage. Delightful garden with fruit trees.

For Sale by Auction at the St. James's Estate Rooms, S.W.1, on Tuesday, March 15, 1949, at 2.30 p.m. (unless sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. M. A. JACOBS & SONS, 55-58, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19 (Tel: WIM. 0081) & BISHOP'S STORTFORD (Tel. 243).

FAVOURITE CHOBHAM DISTRICT

High situation and views. Adjoining commons.

WELL-EQUIPPED COUNTRY RESIDENCE



Hall, 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms and usual offices.

Main electricity. Central heating.

Garages. Farm buildings, 2 cottages.

Attractive gardens. Hard tennis court. Agricultural land. 54 ACRES

OFFERS INVITED. URGENT SALE

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (S.41,745)

400-ACRE ISLAND ESTATE WEST COAST OF IRELAND

Well sheltered and approached from mainland on foot at low tide. 2½ miles station-shops, etc.



COMFORTABLE HOUSE

Four reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, bathroom.

Electric light. Ample water.

Excellent farm buildings.

The land is suitable for fattening cattle, 50 acres rough pasture, 45 acres enclosed pasture, 20 acres arable, remainder rough.

EXCELLENT WILD FOWLING AND FISHING.

PRICE £12,000 FREEHOLD INCLUDING 2 BOATS

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (N.40,952)

CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

AUCTIONS

WEST SUFFOLK

(7 miles Bury St. Edmund's). Period Residence, 2 reception rooms, study and morning room, 6 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, self-contained staff quarters. Garages, stabling, small lake, park, 10 acres. Main electricity. Central heating. Possession. For sale privately or by Auction February 23. Illustrated particulars: **ARTHUR RUTTER, SONS & CO.** 30, Abbeygate, Bury St. Edmund's. Tel. 83.

SOUTH DEVON

Between Torquay and Paignton.
STANTON BARTON FARM
SCADSON POULTRY FARM

and several enclosures of valuable accommodation land to a total area of about 300 acres, let and producing £635 per annum. To be sold by Public Auction, in lots, by Messrs.

WAYCOTTS

in February, 1949. Solicitors: Messrs. EASTLEY & Co., The Manor Office, Paignton.

MAYFAIR

At the corner of Berkeley Square and within 2 minutes of Piccadilly. First-class investment secured upon the important Freehold Property **BERKELEY HOUSE, HAY HILL, W.1** incorporating No. 20, Berkeley Street, Nos. 14, 15, 16 and 17, Hay Hill, and Nos. 30, 30a and 30b, Dover Street, comprising a magnificent Block of Residential and Business Premises, 6 Shops, ground floor, basement and 7 floors over. Let and producing a gross income of £20,526 per annum. To be Sold by Auction by Messrs.

WARRINGTON & CO.

at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, on Thursday, March 24, 1949, at 2.30 p.m. precisely (unless previously sold by private treaty). Particulars, plans, photographs and conditions of sale may be obtained from the Solicitors: Messrs. GEDGE, FISKE & Co., Hastings House, 10, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2. Auctioneers' Offices: 19, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, W.1 (Phones: MAYfair 353/4).

TO LET

NORTH BERWICK. Compact House, immediately overlooking the golf course and the West Bay, to let furnished for 6-8 months. Accommodation: Ground floor, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, kitchen, pantry, larder, and wash-house; first floor, day and night nursery, 3 bedrooms, a linen room, and 2 bathrooms; second floor, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, and boxroom. Central heating laid on. There is a small flower and vegetable garden from which produce would be available.—Apply: FACTOR, Hamilton Estates Office, Hamilton, Lanarkshire.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES. Self-contained Furnished Flat, elec. and gas, constant hot water. Large lounge with divan, bathroom, kitchen and double bedroom; additional bedroom could be rented for occasional visitors. Available till June, 1949, 3½ guineas weekly.—**MOAR, 76, Reading Road, Henley.** Phone 546.

WILTSHIRE. Furnished Houses available from February next: (1) 12 miles west of Salisbury, 3 rec., 5 bedrooms, etc., 6 to 12 months. (2) Salisbury Cathedral Close, 3 rec., 5-6 bedrooms, etc., 3 months.—Apply: **WOOLLEY & WALLIS, The Castle Auction Mart, Salisbury.**

WANTED

ANYWHERE OVER 60 MILES FROM LONDON AND SOUTH OF BIRMINGHAM, COTSWOLDS PREFERRED A Residential Farmery is wanted in beautiful country; 3 rec., 6-9 bed., central heating if possible, a service cottage, some stabling, a cowhouse and 10 to 60 acres.—Owners' and Agents' replies to Buyer's Surveyors, **BUCKELL AND BALLARD, 16, Cornmarket Street, Oxford.** Tel. 4151 (3 lines). No commission required.

SOUTHERN OR SOUTH-WEST COUNTRY SITUATION. Wanted to purchase, Period Country Cottage, 2-3 bedrooms. Main water and electricity. Local transport facility desirable. Garden, orchard, etc., about 1 acre. Small photograph appreciated, which would be returned. Full particulars and reasonable price in first instance please.—**WEBSTER, 19, Luctons Avenue, Buckhurst Hill, Essex.**

FOR SALE

BRECON. For Sale by private treaty, the highly attractive and easily managed Freehold Residence known as "Sunnybran" Camden Road, situate at the east end of the town's most desirable residential district, occupying a charming and healthy position, about 500 feet above sea level, ten minutes walk from the railway station and one mile from the centre of the town. The residence with full east view, and frontages also on the south, is of picturesque design, with main wall in native stone and slated roof, stands in beautiful grounds with commanding views of the Usk Valley, River and the adjoining prettily wooded slopes, and contains 3 reception rooms, 4 main bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, secondary bedrooms, usual domestic offices, adequate outbuildings, spacious kitchen and fruit gardens, together with field now let at £20 per annum, the entire property embracing an area of 6.433 acres or thereabouts. Vacant Possession on completion.—View by arrangement with the Auctioneers, Messrs. **HOWELL POWELL & SONS, N. P. Bank Chambers, Brecon.**

DEVON. A well-appointed Freehold Residence of convenient size, standing in nicely timbered grounds overlooking Lyme Bay. Three reception rooms, billiard room, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, compact offices. Garage. Stable. Greenhouse. All mains. One acre. £7,750. Also **DOBBET.** A unique little Residence of outstanding character situate in delightful old world market town. Two reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, bathroom h. and c. Oak beams. Fine old elm staircase. All main services and small garden. £3,000 freehold.—**GRIBBLE, BOOTH & SHEPHERD, Estate Agents, 9, High Street, Yeovil.** Phone 434. (And at Basingstoke.)

EASTBOURNE HOME. A home in Eastbourne is a home worth having. We have one of the finest selections of Eastbourne and East Sussex homes of all types and at all prices you could wish to see. Pay us a call when you are in town, or drop us a line with your requirements. We may have just the home you want.—**FOLSTON, Estate Agents, Railway Station, Eastbourne 2350, 2604.**

GLOS.-WORCS. BORDERS. Magnificent panoramic views Avon Valley, Bredon and Cotswold Hills. Georgian Brick House, 3 reception, 4 principal, 2 secondary bedrooms, good domestic quarters, Aga cooker, electric light, central heating. Garage (3 cars), delightful gardens, orchards and land, approximately 27 acres. £6,000 or near.—**GEORGE HONE, F.A.I., Tewkesbury.**

HANTS-SURREY BORDERS. Easy reach main line station. Superb architect-designed modern Country Residence (built 1938 regardless of expense). Attractive half-timbered elevation. Hall, cloakroom, 2 reception, model offices, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. All mains and labour-saving fittings. Centra heating. Garage. Lovely inexpensive grounds of 2½ acres. £10,500 or near offer. (H.66)

WEST SUSSEX BORDERS. Small Residential Farm. Modernised Period Cottage, 3 bedrooms, 2 sitting, bathroom, etc. New electric plant. Excellent farm buildings. 18½ acres arable, pasture and small woodland, bounded by stream. Common rights. (H.67) —For further particulars apply **CUBITT AND WEST, Haslemere (Tel. 680), Surrey** and at Eppingham, Dorking, Farnham and Hindhead.

STAPLEHURST, KENT. Most attractive well-built detached Country Residence close to main line station (London 42 miles). Four beds, 3 ent., lounge hall, excellent domestic offices. Outbuildings with garage, greenhouse and 5 frames. Delightful grounds about 1½ acres. Vac. Poss. Freehold £6,500.—**RANDALL & SONS, Railway Street, Chatham, Tel. 3203.**

HERTFORDSHIRE (26 miles London), secluded in beautiful wooded countryside. Small Country Mansion eminently suitable as residence or for conversion to School, Country Club, Laboratory or Institution. Ten beds., dressing and other rooms, 4 principal reception and other rooms, domestic quarters, outbuildings, grounds of about 14½ acres including walled garden. Vacant Possession. £12,500 Freehold.—**FREDERICK REEKS & GOOD, F.A.I., Surveyors and Land Agents, 34, Station Road, Harpenden.** Tel. 19.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE. Charming Residential Property, Carlingwark, Castle Douglas, overlooking Carlingwark Loch, for sale by private treaty. Extensive gardens and policies of 9½ acres. Grass parks of about 20½ acres. Mansion House contains entrance hall, dining room, drawing room, morning room, 9 main bedrooms with 3 bathrooms, 5 maids' bedrooms with 1 bathroom, servants' hall, kitchen with Esse cooker, scullery, 2 pantries, larder, washhouse, etc. Electricity, central heating, gravitation water, greenhouses. Garage for 4 cars, 2 tennis courts. Annual valuation £120. Burdens £59 12s. 10d.—Particulars from **PATRICK GIFFORD & Co., Solicitors, Castle Douglas.** Tel. 273.

ST. GEORGE'S HILL ESTATE, WEY-BRIDGE. BENTALLS ESTATE OFFICES Kingston-on-Thames (Tel. 1001) offer for sale a Freehold Residential Property, attractively situated, comprising a modern well-planned house with 8 beds., 3 handsome rears, 3 bath., good domestic offices, 4 garages. Delightful pleasure grounds of 1 or 2½ acres as required. All main services. Vacant Possession. Unsold at auction. Offers of £7,500 invited for freehold or would be let at £450 per annum.

WIMBLEDON COMMON (close to). £6,500 freehold. An excellent Residence just overhauled and in first-rate order. Three reception, 2 bathrooms, 8 bedrooms, ground-floor offices. Central heating. Good garden. Garage 3 cars.—Agents: **HAMPSON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1** or High Street, Wimbledon, S.W.19. (D.6088)

WOKING, SURREY. Standing in 3 acres of wooded ground, handsome, well preserved and modernised 19th-century House within 3 miles of Woking main line station. Front elevation half timbered. Spacious entrance hall, lounge hall with walls half panelled in oak, large lounge, dining room with walls half panelled in oak, drawing room, study, butler's pantry, kitchen, scullery, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, needleroom, excellent storage space. Outside: 3 acres of wooded well laid out garden, large garage, timber shed. All main services. Gardener's cottage: 2 living rooms, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, scullery. Main services. Price £11,500. Freehold. Vacant Possession. J. WISE, F.V.I., 1, West Street, Woking, Surrey.

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4304

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,
PICCADILLY, W.1

NEAR SEVENOAKS For Sale Freehold, only £4,500

A CHOICE LITTLE COUNTRY HOUSE
Designed by an architect and pleasantly situated.
Two reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, modern tiled bathroom.
Company's electricity and water. Garage.
Well laid out gardens with flower beds, lawns, flowering shrubs, kitchen garden, etc., in all

ABOUT ONE ACRE

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,362)

HINDHEAD

Occupying a choice position some 650 feet above sea level.

A DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE

Brick-built and in excellent order.
Hall, 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms (3 with basins, h. and c.), bathroom.

Main services. Central heating.

Garage.

Easily maintained gardens with woodland, pine and heather, in all

ABOUT 2½ ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £6,000

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,359)

SOMERSET

Situate some 600 ft. above sea level in an old-world village near Dulverton.

AN ATTRACTIVE BRICK AND STONE RESIDENCE
containing lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Electric light, main water and drainage.

Stone-built garage.

Well laid out gardens including prolific kitchen garden, in all

ABOUT 3 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £4,500

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,335)

ON THE LOVELY SURREY HILLS

Beautifully situated on high ground within easy reach of a station with splendid trains for Town.

A Delightful Modern Residence

On two floors only, and in splendid order.



Hall, 2-3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom.

All main services

GARAGE, CONSERVATORY AND GREENHOUSE

Well matured gardens, most attractively disposed with lawns, flower beds and borders, fruit trees, etc., in all

About 1 acre

FOR SALE FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION

Inspected and recommended by OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,134)

OVERLOOKING FALMOUTH BAY

Amidst picturesque scenery and affording unique sailing facilities.

A MODERNISED STONE-BUILT COTTAGE RESIDENCE

Hall, 2 reception rooms, studio, 3 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main electricity, water and drainage.

Delightful gardens with prolific orchard.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH THE FURNITURE, ONLY £5,250

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,086)

HANTS, NEW FOREST

In the delightful Beaulieu district, splendidly situated commanding pleasant views.

AN ATTRACTIVE BRICK-BUILT RESIDENCE

On two floors only and containing 4 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2-3 bathrooms.

Electric Light. Central Heating

EXCELLENT COTTAGE

Garage. Stabling. Outbuildings.

Well laid out gardens, orchard, woodland, etc., in all

ABOUT 31 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £8,500

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,361)

BANSTEAD

Situate within a few minutes' walk of the village and only two minutes from an excellent bus service.

A WELL-BUILT MODERN RESIDENCE

In first-class order throughout and having many attractive features.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main Services. Central Heating

Secluded well laid out gardens of about a quarter of an acre.

PRICE FREEHOLD £5,950

to include curtains and fittings to all windows, also cooker.

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (18,192)

3, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

GROsvenor
1032-33

RURAL HERTFORDSHIRE—20 MILES LONDON

In a most attractive setting amidst completely unspoilt surroundings. High position with delightful southern views. About 4 miles from main line station; frequent train services to London.

FINE RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY EXTENDING TO ABOUT 187 ACRES



THE RESIDENCE

Drive approach guarded by lodge at entrance.

DISTINCTIVE HOUSE OF LATE GEORGIAN CHARACTER

Most perfectly appointed in every detail, completely modernised and labour-saving to the last degree.

POLISHED OAK FLOORING THROUGHOUT. OAK STAIRCASE. EXPENSIVE FIREPLACES, LAVATORY BASINS IN BEDROOMS.

Eight bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 delightful reception rooms, billiards and games room, study, compact model offices, maids' sitting room.

Central heating throughout. Electric light. Company's water and gas. Septic tank drainage.

STABLING, 3 GARAGES, MODERN COW-SHED.

Very delightful parklike grounds, rock and water garden, large walled-in kitchen and fruit garden, orchard, etc.



THE FARMHOUSE

EXCELLENT MIXED FARM OF ABOUT 167 ACRES, WITH ATTRACTIVE MODERNISED FARMHOUSE. AMPLE BUILDINGS. THREE COTTAGES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH 20 OR 187 ACRES

Possession of House and 20 acres on completion. Possession of Farm by Michaelmas next, and possibly earlier by arrangement.

Personally inspected and confidently recommended by the Owner's Sole Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

BUCKS—OXON BORDERS

Henley-on-Thames 4 miles, Marlow 7 miles, High Wycombe 9 miles, Reading 12 miles 600 feet above sea level. Half a mile to bus services. Panoramic views.

ATTENDED DAIRY AND MIXED FARM OF 52 ACRES PICTUREQUE HOUSE

Reconditioned in 1947. Original structure reputed to date from A.D. 1300. Brick and flint. Tiled roof. Four bedrooms bathroom 2 reception. Main electricity and power. Co.'s water.

Central heating. Septic tank drainage. Period interior, open fireplaces.

T.T. ATTESTED BUILDINGS grouped around gravelled yard. Tiled cowhouse (concrete floor) for four and tubular fittings, sufficient floor space to erect ties for eight more at relatively small cost. Dairy (concrete floor). Covered implement store. Well-preserved barn. Garage. **BUNGALOW COTTAGE** (5 rooms and bath). Productive

soil of loam and clay. **40 ACRES PASTURE**, 8 acres arable, 4 acres woodland.

FREEHOLD (WITH POSSESSION). £15,000 OR CLOSER OFFER

Highly recommended from personal knowledge by RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

BETWEEN SEVENOAKS AND WESTERHAM

Secluded position in the heart of unspoilt country, 500 feet above sea level. Fine views On a well-known landed estate.

MODERNISED HOUSE OF CHARACTER AND FARM OF NEARLY 50 ACRES

Eight bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception, billiards or games room. Main electricity and power. Central heating throughout (oil burning). Co.'s water. Esse cooker.

Cottage. T.T. ATTESTED COWHOUSE FOR 10.

Automatic water bowls, and other useful buildings. Very attractive gardens. Swimming pool. Good kitchen garden. Remainder grass and arable land.

LEASE OF 14 YEARS FOR DISPOSAL. RENT £250 PER ANNUM (exclusive) Moderate consideration for improvements also to include live and dead farming stock, tenant right, etc.

Personally inspected by the Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

NEWBURY
Tels. 304
and 1620

A. W. NEATE & SONS

NEWBURY AND HUNGERFORD

HUNGERFORD
Tel. 8

FINE POSITION ON THE HILLS

Berks-Hants borders.

WELL-APPOINTED COUNTRY HOUSE

Part Georgian, with some excellent rooms and containing 10 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms and modern offices.

Well laid out and inexpensively maintained grounds and paddock.

IN ALL ABOUT 8 ACRES

GARAGES, OUTBUILDINGS AND 2 GOOD COTTAGES. ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRICALLY PUMPED WATER. MODERN DRAINAGE.

PRICE £11,750 WITH POSSESSION

NORTH BERKS VILLAGE

Close to Berkshire Downs and within easy reach main line station.

THATCHED AND OAK-BEAMED COTTAGE

Two bedrooms, bathroom (h. and c.), sitting room, dining room, kitchen, etc.

LARGE GARDEN WITH FRUIT.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT. MAIN WATER. SEPTIC TANK DRAINAGE. GAS.

PRICE £2,550 WITH POSSESSION

WILTS, SAVERNAKE FOREST AREA

On outskirts of favoured old village.

MODERNISED OLD-WORLD COTTAGE

Three bedrooms, boxrooms, bathroom (h. and c.), 2 sitting rooms, and good domestic offices.

GARDEN. ELECTRIC LIGHT. ELECTRICALLY PUMPED WATER. SEPTIC TANK DRAINAGE.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT £3,200 WITH POSSESSION

BERKS—WILTS BORDERS

On the outskirts of small village.

SMALL GEORGIAN HOUSE

Containing 6 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, lounge hall, cloakroom and complete domestic offices with Aga cooker.

GARDENER'S COTTAGE, GARAGES FOR TWO. MAIN ELECTRICITY.

Electrically pumped water. New drainage.

In excellent decorative condition.

ABOUT 1½ ACRES

PRICE £6,650 WITH VACANT POSSESSION

GROsvenor 1553
(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)
25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
West Halkin St.,
Belgrave Sq.,
and 68, Victoria St.,
Westminster, S.W.1.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL ESTATE IN MINIATURE



High sheltered position with lovely views, secluded, near exceptional bus and rail facilities.

SOUTH OF GUILDFORD TOWARDS THE WEST SUSSEX BORDERS

Comprising:

A MOST DELIGHTFUL PERIOD RESIDENCE Enlarged and restored from an historical farmhouse, whose history has been traced back to 1542. The modernisation has been expertly done by a well-known architect. Hall, superb lounge, 2 other reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, dressing room, 3 bathrooms, complete offices. Central heating. Modern drainage. Main electricity and water.

GARAGES, STABLING, PLAYROOM, OUTBUILDINGS, ENTRANCE LODGE. Charming pleasure grounds with lawns, tennis court, swimming pool, kitchen garden, orchard, woodland and pastureland.

IN ALL ABOUT 36 ACRES WITH POSSESSION Strongly recommended by the Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. H. B. BAYSTOCK & SON, Estate Offices, Godalming (Tel. 2), and Messrs. GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1.



SACKVILLE HOUSE
40 PICCADILLY, W.1
(Entrance in Sackville Street)

F. L. MERCER & CO.

REGent 2481

SURREY. BETWEEN FARNHAM AND HINDHEAD

Unique 'miniature' show place in pretty setting.



Picturesque Period Residence, labour-saving to a marked degree.

Of the long, low type. Well planned on two floors only. Superbly fitted and in excellent condition.

Three reception rooms, 6 principal bedrooms, fitted basins (h. and c.), 2 luxury bathrooms, staff flat of 3 rooms and bathroom. Aga cooker. Main services. Garage.

Attractive well-stocked gardens, orchard and hard tennis court.

FOR SALE AT A TEMPTING PRICE WITH ONE ACRE FREEHOLD

Agents: F. L. MERCER & CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel: REGent 2481.

HERTS

On high ground near golf course, 29 miles London.

SMALL, MODERN, GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE

Planned on two levels only. Two reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom. Main services. Detached garage. Well laid out gardens with tennis and other lawns, orchard and vegetable garden.

1½ ACRES. FREEHOLD. £26,750

Sole Agents: F. L. MERCER & CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, London W.1. Tel: REGent 2481.

SURREY

Between Farnham and Guildford.
Secluded position near the Hog's Back.

ATTRACTIVE GABLED COUNTRY-STYLE RESIDENCE

On two floors only, approached by a drive. Three reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Partial central heating. Main services. Garages for 4 cars. Well-stocked gardens with tennis and other lawns, highly productive orchard with about 180 fruit trees, woodland and paddock.

6 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: F. L. MERCER & CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel: REGent 2481.

NORWICH
STOWMARKET

R. C. KNIGHT & SONS

130, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1 (MAYfair 0023/4)

HOLT, HADLEIGH
AND CAMBRIDGE



NORFOLK

Four miles from Norwich. Golf, shooting, sailing.

AN UNIQUE SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE WITH SUPERBLY EQUIPPED AND MODERNISED OLD-WORLD HOUSE IN A DELIGHTFUL WOODLAND SETTING

Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, master suite of bedroom, dressing room and bathroom; 3 guest bedrooms and bathroom, 3 servants' rooms and bathroom.

Main electricity. Central heating.

Modern bungalow. Garages, stabling. Very lovely gardens. Pasture and woodland.

44 ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION OF ALL EXCEPT 16 ACRES

Particulars from the Sole Agents: R. C. KNIGHT & SONS, as above, and at 2, Upper King Street, Norwich (Tel. 24289, 2 lines).



NORFOLK

Four miles from Norwich.
RED HOUSE, DRAYTON

A comfortable small Country House in an elevated position and enjoying extensive views. Five bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms. Main electricity. Main gas and water available near by. Garages, stabling. Well-stocked and timbered gardens with tennis lawn. Excellent market garden field, in all about **THREE ACRES**. For Sale by Auction in 2 Lots (unless previously sold privately) at Norwich on Saturday, February 5, 1949. Particulars from the Auctioneers, as above, and at 2, Upper King Street, Norwich. Tel. 24289 (2 lines).

S. W. SANDERS,
F.V.A.

SANDERS'

T. S. SANDERS,
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FORE STREET, SIDMOUTH. Tels.: Sidmouth 41 and 109;
and at SOUTH STREET, AXMINSTER

WEST COUNTRY FARMS

FOUR MARKETS WITHIN 20 MILES. A 90-ACRE HOLDING (46 arable) farmed for nearly 70 years by one family. Very well watered. **FINE COMMODIOUS HOUSE** and well-arranged buildings. Strongly recommended. **£10,000.** (4011)

EXETER 9 MILES. Pleasure and Profit Farm, with buildings suitable for Pedigree herd. **42 ACRES**, mainly pasture. Excellent range of buildings and one cottage. **PLEASING BRICK BUILT RESIDENCE. POSSESSION AS REQUIRED. £14,000.** (4012)

A CAPITAL AND HEALTHY DAIRY AND STOCK FARM, within easy distance of several good markets. **97 ACRES** of well-farmed highly productive land, in a ring fence. Now carrying part pedigree and part cross-breed herd. **A STONE-BUILT AND SLATED HOUSE** which makes a very delightful Residence. Fine range of buildings (mainly built for T.T. production). **£14,000.** (4016)

292-ACRE DAIRY AND MIXED FARM, OFFERED AT £7,500 FOR QUICK SALE. Lovely 16th-century Farmhouse, land intersected by a small river. Good buildings with licensed T.T. dairy. Well placed, between Tiverton and South Molton. (4017)

Est.
1870

WM. WOOD, SON & GARDNER

Tel. No. 1
(three lines)

CRAWLEY, SUSSEX

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, SURREY/SUSSEX BORDER within easy walking distance of main electric line station. A Charming Property containing 5 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, lounge, dining room and study, excellent domestic quarters. Full-size garage, stabling and 2 rooms over. Partly walled grounds, in all about **1 ACRE.** All main services. **PRICE £4,750 FREEHOLD. IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.** Genuine snip.

TUDOR STYLE COTTAGE, SUSSEX. Architect designed modern labour saving. Delightful country situation but within 5 minutes' walking distance of electric line station. Accommodation affords 4 bedrooms, bathroom, lounge 17 ft. 6 in. x 11 ft., dining room, bright kitchen. Built-in garage and pleasant small garden about **½ ACRE.** All main services. **FOR SALE FREEHOLD. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.**

BUNGALOW. Cream-washed elevation, diamond-latticed windows. Woodland situation but within easy walking distance of main line station to London. Two bedrooms, tiled bathroom, very large lounge-dining room, bright kitchen. Detached garage. Pleasant easily managed garden. All services. **PRICE £3,500 FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION.**

For further particulars please apply to the above Agents.

5, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1

CURTIS & HENSON

GROsvenor 3131 (3 lines)
Established 1875

POLEBROOK HALL ESTATE, NEAR OUNDLE, NORTANTS FOR SALE AS A WHOLE OR IN 11 LOTS, PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION IN THE SPRING

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OF 347 ACRES

including lovely Old-World Residence of
Polebrook Hall

Partly dating from the Tudor era. Comprising 5
reception rooms, billiards room, galleried central hall,
some 20 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms.

Central heating. Main electricity. Ample water.
Lovely old gardens.

Excellent range of hunter stables.



Two cottages, a flat, gardener's house, and paddock
with VACANT POSSESSION,
Park, paddock and the interesting old farmhouse

Polebrook Manor House
and buildings, subject to tenancy.
Also Rectory Farm (290 acres) with Polebrook House
in the village.

17th-Century House, "The Gables"
and various village properties.

Illustrated particulars may be obtained from the Joint
Auctioneers: Messrs. FOX & VERGETTE, Priestgate,
Peterborough, and Messrs. CURTIS & HENSON, as above.

GLORIOUS POSITION ON THE CHILTERN HILLS ON AN ANCIENT MOATED SITE

Only 30 miles from London.

COMPACT SMALL ESTATE OF 150 ACRES In a ring fence

Good market town and station 2½ miles. Bus route
passes.

Main water and electricity on.

Lordship of the manor included in the sale.

UP-TO-DATE HOUSE OF ELIZABETHAN CHARACTER WITH MASSIVE BEAMS AND OTHER FEATURES



Three reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths. Guest
cottage of 4 rooms and bath.

Central heating throughout.

Garage and stabling.

Lovely timbered grounds, lily pool, water and rock
gardens.

Farm buildings.

**For Sale Freehold with Vacant Possession of the
house and gardens.**

Possession of the farm can be arranged.

Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, as above.

CENTral
9344/5/6/7

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

Established 1799
AUCTIONEERS. CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS
29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams:
"Farebrother, London"

NEAR CANTERBURY. TUDOR-STYLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Magnificent views over Elham Valley.

MODERN LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE.

Six bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large hall, 3 reception rooms,
cloakroom, etc.

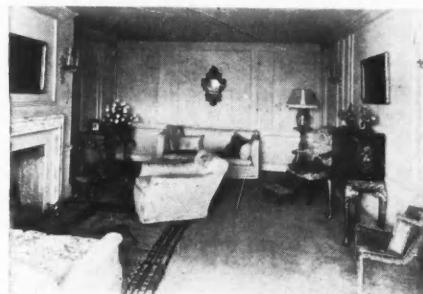
Picturesque terrace with sun loggia.

Tennis lawn and well laid out gardens.

SMALL PADDOCK. GARAGE.

IN ALL ABOUT 5 ACRES

Main water, gas and electricity.



VACANT POSSESSION

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD

For further particulars: FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4. Tel.: CENTral 9344.

Telegrams:
"Sales Edinburgh"

C. W. INGRAM & SON

CHARTERED SURVEYORS

Tel. 32251
(2 lines)

PERTHSHIRE

SALMON FISHING FOR SALE in River Tay above Dunkeld.

The beat extends to 1½ miles and is easily accessible with hotel accommodation 4 miles
away.

Fishing is partly by boat and by wading, partly by casting from the bank.

SPORTING HOTEL FOR SALE

The Hotel is licensed and has 17 guest bedrooms with main electric light.
Rough shooting over 350 acres also river and loch trout fishing. Farmhouse and
steading also several cottages.

Furniture could be taken at valuation.

Occupation could be given in the spring.

RIVER TWEED

SALMON FISHING TO BE LET FOR THE SEASON

near Melrose on a beat of 2½ miles.

The pools can be fished from the bank or by wading or boat.

Hotels within one mile.

90, PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

DORKING (Tel: 2212)
EFFINGHAM
(Tel: Bookham 327)

CUBITT & WEST

HASLEMERE (Tel: 680)
HINDHEAD (Tel: 63)
FARNHAM (Tel: 5261)

WEST SUSSEX, HANTS AND SURREY BORDERS

Facing Lynchmere Common. Haslemere Station 2 miles. Due south aspect. On bus route.

SUPERB MODERN RESIDENCE

Architect planned. Easily
run.

Hall, 3 reception rooms,
model offices, 7 bedrooms,
3 bathrooms.

Main water, electric light
and power. Central heating.

Garage for 2.

INEXPENSIVE BUT
ADEQUATE GARDEN.

WOODLAND. HARD

TENNIS COURT.

13½ ACRES

FEW COMPARABLE PROPERTIES ON OFFER

Strongly recommended by CUBITT & WEST. Haslemere (Tel. 680), Surrey. (H.68)



23, MOUNT ST.,
GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

GREEN RIGG, OXSHOTT, SURREY
30 minutes Waterloo. Ideal for City man.



DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE
In this favourite district. Six beds., 3 baths., 3 reception. Main services. Splendid cottage. Finely timbered gardens of 3 ACRES. Auction February 2, (or privately)
Sole Agents: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

5 MILES SOUTH OF GUILDFORD
Lovely unspoiled country, high up, fine views.



CHARMING LITTLE PROPERTY WITH DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE
in old-world style.
Five beds., tiled bathroom, 3 reception. Main services. Central heating. Garage. Stabling for 5. Inexpensive garden, wood and 4 acres pasture.
£9,500 WITH 6 ACRES
Sole Agents: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

WILSON & CO.

RIDGE FARM, CAPEL
In perfect country on Surrey-Sussex border.



TUDOR HOUSE WITH HOME FARM
Full of character and period features. Seven beds., bath., 3 recep. Main elec. Two cottages. Useful farm buildings. **ABOUT 60 ACRES. Privately for Sale or Auction later**
Sole Agents: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

KENT. 1 HOUR LONDON
Unspoilt situation. Easy reach main line station.



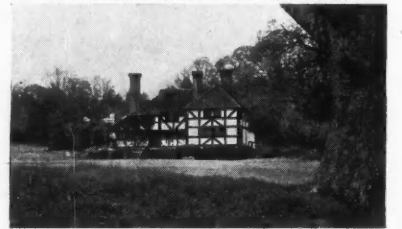
PICTURESQUE PERIOD HOUSE
Fine old oak panelling, open fireplaces. Hall, 3 reception, 7 beds. (basins), 2 baths. Stabling. Outbuildings. Central heating. Electric light. Esse. Walled garden.
£7,500 WITH 2½ ACRES
Agents: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

ROWMORE. LEIGH HILL, COBHAM
Perfectly secluded in highest part of district.



FINE MODERN HOUSE In excellent order. All mains. Central heating. 7 beds., 2 bath., 3 reception. Charming garden and woodland. Garage. **ABOUT 2½ ACRES**
Auction, February 2, or privately.
Sole Agents: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

SUSSEX. NEAR. HAYWARDS HEATH
Perfect seclusion. Main line station 7 miles.



BEAUTIFUL OLD TUDOR HOUSE
with Horsham Slab roof.
Four beds., bath, 3 recep. Main electric light and water. Five-roomed cottage with bathroom. Lovely old-world gardens. Farmery.
PRICE FREEHOLD £11,250 WITH 20 ACRES
Inspected and recommended by WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

41, BERKELEY SQ.,
LONDON, W.1. GRO. 3056

LOFTS & WARNER

and at OXFORD, ANDOVER,
MELTON MOWBRAY

SUSSEX COAST

In a favourite district, near to sea and village. Close to bus services. Main line station 1 mile—London 1½ hours by fast electric trains.

DELIGHTFUL MODERN RESIDENCE

designed by an architect for his own occupation and constructed regardless of expense.



7-8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 good reception rooms. Main services. Central heating. Solid oak floors and doors. Fitted wash basins.

Garage. Summer house or playground.

Very attractively laid out grounds with water and rock garden lawns, flower and herbaceous borders and fully stocked vegetable garden with numerous fruit trees. In all about

THREE QUARTERS OF AN ACRE. FREEHOLD
FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE FIGURE

Sole Agents: LOFTS & WARNER, as above.

OXFORD

TWO IMPORTANT FREEHOLD ESTATES.

Almost on the city boundary. Convenient for buses and Oxford main line station.

THE COTSWOLD VIEW ESTATE, CUMNOR HILL

WITH VALUABLE BUILDING SITES

Hutcheombs Farm and buildings and arable and accommodation land, extending to about 130 ACRES.

THE PIN FARM ESTATE, BOARS HILL

Comprising arable and pasture land with main road frontages and extending to about 94 ACRES.

The whole totalling some 225 ACRES

Main services are available.

This is an unique opportunity to acquire in unrivalled positions sites for future development.

For Sale in suitable lots privately or by Auction later

by LOFTS & WARNER, 14, St. Giles', Oxford (2725), and SIDNEY GALPIN, 17, St. Michael's Street, Oxford, from whom particulars and plans (1/- each) may be obtained when ready.

184, BROMPTON ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.3

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

KENnington
0152-3

DISTINCTIVE SURREY FARM-HOUSE. 3 ACRES

GENTLEMAN'S HOME. EVERY MODERN COMFORT

Oak beams. Panelling. Main services. Radiators. Cloaks. Lounge hall, 3 sitting, 5 beds., 2 baths. Garage with room over heated greenhouse. Buildings.

Tennis court.

Lovely gardens.

MOST REASONABLE PRICE
FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION

ESSEX, NEAR YACHTING CENTRE. £5,750 INVITED DELIGHTFUL ULTRA MODERN RESIDENCE



Perfect throughout and expensively built. Solid oak staircase, floors and doors.

Vita glass windows, etc. Cloaks, lounge hall, 2 rec., 4 beds., 2 dressing rooms.

2 baths., 4 w.c.s.

Tubular heating. Co.'s elec. and water.

Built-in garage.

2½ ACRES. FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION

SUSSEX VILLAGE

£6,500 PROBABLY ACCEPTED

CHARACTER RESIDENCE

of quiet good taste. Three sitting, 4 large beds, 2 baths, excellent domestic offices.

Main services. Central heating.

Beautiful cottage.

Two garages. Stabling.

Perfect gardens and paddock.

3½ ACRES. GREAT BARGAIN

VIEW AT ONCE

HORSHAM, SUSSEX
(Phone Horsham 111)

KING & CHASEMORE

CHARTERED SURVEYORS,
AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS

HAYWARDS HEATH 8 MILES



With fine views to South Downs.

Attractive Stone-built Residence

Eight principal bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 5 staff rooms, 4 reception rooms.

Main water and electric light. Central heating. Cottage, garage and stabling. Charming gardens and paddock, in all 10½ ACRES

Sole Agents: KING & CHASEMORE, Horsham, Sussex. 'Phone: Horsham 111.

BETWEEN HORSHAM AND PULBOROUGH, with fine views across the Sussex Weald. **GENTLEMAN'S MINATURE ESTATE** with Modern Residence, 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, Central heating. Main water, electricity. Bungalow, farm buildings and 54 ACRES all in hand.—Sole Agents: KING & CHASEMORE, Horsham, Sussex. Tel: Horsham 111.

HORSHAM 3 MILES. In pleasant rural situation on high ground. **THE MOUNT, WARMHAM: A WELL-BUILT MODERN BRICK AND TILED RESIDENCE.** 5 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Main water and electricity. Garage, garden and paddock, in all about 3 ACRES. **FOR SALE BY AUCTION FEBRUARY 9th.** Auctioneers, KING & CHASEMORE, Horsham. 'Phone: Horsham 111.

WEST SUSSEX, BETWEEN HORSHAM AND HAYWARDS HEATH. DELIGHTFUL OLD TUDOR RESIDENCE, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms. Main water and electricity. Central heating. Garage and stabling. Cottage and 20 ACRES including paddocks. **FREEHOLD £13,000.**—KING & CHASEMORE, Horsham. 'Phone: Horsham 111.

Telegrams:
"Wood, Agents, Wesdo,
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

MAYfair 6341
(10 lines)

The subject of an illustrated article in COUNTRY LIFE.

DORSET—SOMERSET BORDERS

Within 14 miles of the sea. In the centre of the Cattistock Hunt. Under 3 hours from London. 400 feet up with distant views of the Downs.

A BEAUTIFUL MANOR HOUSE

Built circa 1612, with every modern comfort and gardens of great charm and character.

Eleven principal bedrooms, hall and 5 reception rooms, 5 bathrooms.

CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN ELECTRICITY. GOOD STABLING AND GARAGES. TEN EXCELLENT COTTAGES.



Squash court and tennis court. Finely timbered grounds.

TWO EXCELLENT DAIRY FARMS WITH GOOD HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.

In all 536 ACRES for sale. Or would be sold with 20 acres and 4 cottages.

Full particulars from JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

(60,920)

BETWEEN DORKING AND HORSHAM

A CHOICE AGRICULTURAL ESTATE WITH BEAUTIFUL PERIOD HOUSE IN EXCELLENT ORDER



THE RESIDENCE CONTAINS 10 BEDROOMS, 3 RECEPTION ROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER. MAIN WATER. CENTRAL HEATING.

MODEL FARM BUILDINGS WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT.

T.T. COWHOUSE FOR 20.

COVERED YARDS AND LOOSE BOXES.

LODGE AND 3 COTTAGES.



ABOUT 226 ACRES IN A HIGH STATE OF CULTIVATION, ALL IN HAND

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION AT A REASONABLE PRICE

Inspected and recommended by KNIGHT & Co., 14, Cromwell Place, London, S.W.7, and JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

(3717)

OXFORD
4637/8

JAMES, STYLES & WHITLOCK

OXFORD AND CHIPPING NORTON

CHIPPING
NORTON
39

SUITABLE FOR A COUNTRY CLUB, HOTEL, SCHOOL OR OTHER INSTITUTIONAL PURPOSES, THOUGH IN NO WAY SPOILED FOR USE AS A PRIVATE RESIDENCE.

OXFORDSHIRE. LONDON 55 MILES

AN HISTORICAL STONE-BUILT TUDOR MANOR HOUSE, UNDOUBTEDLY ONE OF THE FINEST IN THE COUNTRY

Completely modernised and in excellent order throughout.

Briefly, the accommodation comprises: Lounge and banqueting halls, with minstrels' gallery, 4 reception rooms, 15 principal and 8 secondary bedrooms, and 9 bathrooms.

All modern conveniences. Central heating throughout. Billiards room.

Swimming pool. Squash court. Two hard tennis courts.

Fine old tithe barn, garages and stabling.

Lovely grounds, kitchen gardens, paddocks, etc.

In all about 16 ACRES

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD (would be sold completely furnished) WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Recommended by the Sole Agents (Oxford Office).

ON THE RIVER WINDRUSH

Fishing, boating and bathing on the property.

A UNIQUE LITTLE CONVERTED 18th-CENTURY MILL PROPERTY

situated and known as

GAUNT MILL, STANDLAKE NR. WITNEY, OXON

The charming small stone-built house contains briefly, 2 sitting rooms, 4 bedrooms and a bathroom.

Main electric light. Ample water. Partial central heating. Telephone.

Double garage.

Large mill pond with sluice and picturesque curved tumbling weir, stretch of river and an island.

In all (including water) about 3½ ACRES

To be Sold by Auction (unless sold privately meanwhile) on January 26 next. Full details obtainable from the Auctioneers (Oxford Office).

Est.
1772

DAVIS, CHAMPION & PAYNE

STROUD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Tel.:
675/6

COTSWOLDS

600 feet up, commanding magnificent views and adjoining about 700 acres of open grass-land vested in the National Trust and close to Minchinhampton golf course.

THE CROSSWAYS, RODBOROUGH COMMON



A small and delightful Residence.

Hall, drawing room, garden room, dining room, domestic offices with Ideal boiler, nursery with bathroom adjoining, w.c. On first floor—3 bedrooms, second bathroom and w.c.

Main electric light and power, gas and water.

Oak parquet flooring.

Two garages.

Pleasure, fruit and vegetable gardens and orchard paddock.

IN ALL ONE ACRE. PRICE FREEHOLD £6,000

SMITHS, GORE & CO.

Tel:

7, Little College Street, Westminster Abbey, London, S.W.1. Whitehall 4848

SUTTON COURT, STANTON LACY, LUDLOW SHROPSHIRE

LOVELY OLD XVth-CENTURY RESIDENCE

Situate 5½ miles from the historic town of Ludlow in the Corve Dale, noted for its beautiful scenery.

Hall, music room, boudoir, library, dining room, 3 principal bedrooms, 6 small bedrooms, 2 bathrooms beautifully tiled, and 1 servants' bathroom. spacious kitchen and butler's pantry and all usual offices. Central heating. Electricity plant. Good stabling and garages with electricity laid on. Excellent water supply by gravitation. Good sewage plant. Beautiful gardens comprising about 6 ACRES



THE PROPERTY IS TO BE LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS
Particulars from SMITHS, GORE & Co., 7, Little College Street, Westminster Abbey, London, S.W.1. Tel.: Whitehall 4848.

BOURNEMOUTH

WILLIAM FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.

E. STODDART FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.

H. INSLEY FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.

FOX & SONS

LAND AGENTS

BOURNEMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON—WORTHING

SOUTHAMPTON

ANTHONY B. FOX, F.R.I.C.S.
T. BRIAN COX, F.R.I.C.S., A.A.I.

BRIGHTON

J. W. SYKES. A. KILVINGTON.

HAMPSHIRE COAST

Occupying a superb position with grounds extending to the cliff edge. Within a short distance of a good golf course.

AN INTERESTING RESIDENCE OF CONSIDERABLE CHARACTER AND CHARM



Recently modernised and re-decorated throughout and now in excellent repair throughout.

Five bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 good reception rooms, sun loggia, handsome entrance hall, kitchen and good domestic offices.

Co.'s electricity and power. All main services. Double garage.

Small garden extending to the edge of the cliff.

PRICE £10,750 FREEHOLD

For particulars apply: Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

Just on the Market.

CRAWLEY, SUSSEX

Occupying a pleasant secluded residential position, close to church and shops. Omnibus services pass the property. Three Bridges Station on the main London-Brighton line is only ½ mile away. Horsham 7½ miles, Brighton 23 miles, London 29 miles.

THE CHARMING MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE



approached by a semi-circular drive, is constructed of brick with attractive rendered elevations and tiled roof.

Four to five bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, excellent domestic offices, 3 separate w.c.s.

Detached garage for 2 cars.

Main electricity, gas, water and drainage.

The delightful gardens have been well-kept and comprise lawns, rose pergola, flower and herbaceous borders and prolific kitchen garden. Six greenhouses (4 heated), about 2,000 square feet. Several fruit trees and some woodland.

IN ALL ABOUT 5 ACRES

PRICE £8,500 FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION

Apply: Fox & Sons, 117, Western Road, Brighton. Tel.: Hove 9201 (6 lines).

BURLEY, NEW FOREST

In the heart of this beautiful district within easy reach of the golf course, 14 miles from Southampton, 16 miles from Bournemouth.

A CHARMING 16th-CENTURY COTTAGE RESIDENCE



Constructed of part stone and thatched roof and containing 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, charming drawing room, dining room, entrance hall, cloakroom, roomy kitchen.

Main electricity and water. Excellent garage.

The grounds form a particularly pleasing feature of the property with their lawns, flower beds, ornamental pond, productive kitchen garden and two paddocks, the whole comprising an area of about

2¾ ACRES. PRICE £8,000 FREEHOLD

For particulars apply: Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

SOUTH HAMPSHIRE

Within a short distance of the coast and close to the borders of the New Forest. Within 10 minutes walk of main line station.

AN ARTISTICALLY DESIGNED AND EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE-STYLE RESIDENCE



situated in semi-rural surroundings.

Three bedrooms, spacious bathroom, lounge, dining room, kitchenette.

Garage. All main services.

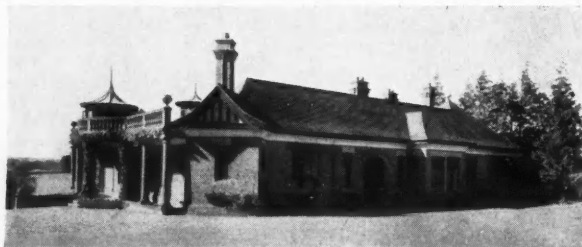
Tastefully planned garden including rose pergola, rock garden, fruit trees, lawn.

PRICE £3,750 FREEHOLD

For further particulars apply: Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

DORSET

In a favourite residential, sporting and agricultural district practically adjoining an important market town. Commanding beautiful views over magnificent country.



AN ATTRACTIVE AND UNUSUAL COUNTRY RESIDENCE BUILT IN THE COLONIAL STYLE and containing 9 principal and secondary bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, large main entrance court, cloakroom, 4 reception rooms, kitchen and offices.

Main electricity and power. Main water and gas. Double garage. Heated greenhouse.

Cowhouse for 8 cows. Tomato house, chicken houses, vinery, piggeries, dairy. Very charming gardens and grounds with lawns, rockeries, kitchen garden, pleasure grounds, paddock, etc., the whole comprising an area of about

6 ACRES. PRICE £8,000 FREEHOLD

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Within a few minutes walk of main line station, and occupying a delightful position close to a well-known village. Six miles Bognor Regis, 7 miles Chichester, 55 miles London.

MOST ATTRACTIVE MODERN GEORGIAN STYLE RESIDENCE

well appointed and conveniently arranged.

Six bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, spacious hall, cloakroom, lounge, dining room, loggia, excellent domestic offices.

Double garage.

Main electricity and power, main water and gas.

Modern drainage. Central heating.

Delightful gardens and grounds extending to about

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Eminently suitable for Private Occupation or for use as a School, Institution, Convalescent Home, Private Hotel or Country Club (subject to planning permission and estate approval).

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For particulars apply: Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

Toilet basins with hot and cold supplies in 6 bedrooms. Central heating and electric heating sockets throughout. Main electricity and water. Automatic sewage disposal plant.

Excellent garage block for 4-5 cars. Two splendid greenhouses. Entrance lodge and 3 cottages. Gardens with lawns, rose garden and rockeries.

Full-size tennis hard court. Productive kitchen garden, walled fruit garden, paddock, heathland. The whole extending to an area of about

7½ ACRES

Vacant possession of the residence, gardens and outbuildings on completion of purchase. The entrance lodge and 3 cottages are let (one cottage on a service tenancy).

PRICE £20,000 FREEHOLD

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WEY LEA, WEST WEYBRIDGE

c.1

MODERN GEORGIAN STYLE
RESIDENCE

Built of warm red brick and of most pleasing appearance.

Pleasant rural outlook, buses only 50 yards, station $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Waterloo 35 minutes.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, day nursery or staff sitting room.

CO.'S SERVICES. GARAGE.

Pleasant matured gardens, kitchen garden, etc., about
1½ ACRES

FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION



Illustrated particulars and conditions of sale from the Auctioneers: HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel.: KENsington 1490. Extn. 810), and 5-6, Station Approach, West Byfleet (Byfleet 149).

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c.4

Easy reach of station.

PICTURESQUE MODERN TUDOR RESIDENCE



With entrance hall, 2 reception rooms, and sunroom, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, complete offices. Claygate fireplaces, parquet flooring.

ALL CO.'S MAINS.

GOOD GARAGE.

Attractive garden, with lawns, kitchen garden, etc.

IN ALL NEARLY ONE ACRE
ONLY £6,350 FOR QUICK SALE

Recommended by HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel.: KENsington 1490. Extn. 806).

Auction February 8 (if not sold privately).

KILN HOUSE, CROOKHAM, HANTS

c.4

Farnham 5 miles.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE LABOUR-SAVING MODERN
RESIDENCE

Completely rural situation, yet close to the village and buses.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms (4 basins h. and c.), 3 bathrooms, modern offices, staff sitting room.

Main electricity, power and water.

Central heating. Modern drainage.

Built-in garage. Pleasant gardens and kitchen gardens about **1½ ACRES**

FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION

Solicitors: Messrs. MARTINEAU & REID, 8, Princes Street, E.C.2. Auctioneers: HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1 (Tel.: KENsington 1490. Extn. 806).

FINE POSITION ON THE SURREY
HILLS

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In one of the healthiest neighbourhoods on the south side of town about 40 minutes by rail with excellent service.



A CHARMING FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

Hall, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, excellent offices.

Central heating. Modern drainage.

Co.'s electric light, gas and water.

Two garages, rooms over.

Delightful garden with lawn. Rose garden. Herbaceous borders. Orchard.

IN ALL ABOUT 2½ ACRES
FOR SALE FREEHOLD

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GUILDFORD AND HORSHAM, IN
A CHARMING DISTRICT

c.3

Convenient to station and about 6 miles from the city of Guildford.



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Three reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

CO.'S ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER.

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Well matured pleasure gardens with tennis and other lawns.

Orchard, kitchen garden.

IN ALL ABOUT 2½ ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

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AUCTION MARCH 1 (if not sold privately).

RASCALS. SOUTHWATER, NEAR
HORSHAM

c.3

PICTURESQUE SMALL HOUSE
AND 20 ACRES WITH POSSESSIONRecently modernised and redecorated. Station $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Main electricity and water. Modern drainage.

Garage, 4 cottages (let).

FREEHOLD

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ARTISTIC LABOUR-SAVING MODERN HOUSE



Three reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, dressing room and bathroom.

GARAGE 24 ft. x 18 ft.

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of about **ONE AND A HALF ACRES**

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CLACTON-ON-SEA, Essex. Magnificent position on front overlooking the sea. **WELL-FURNISHED AND EQUIPPED PRIVATE HOTEL, SOUTHCLIFF HALL, Marine Parade East.** Three public rooms, 18 double and 10 single bedrooms (all h. and c.), bathroom, 6 w.c.s. Gardens front and rear. As going concern. Fully furnished and equipped; recently redecorated.—Particulars of Auctioneers, WOODCOCKS, London Office.

BY AUCTION, MARCH (unless sold privately)
DESIRABLE SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE. Principal Residence of Character: **THE RED HOUSE, WHISSENDINE, OAKHAM, RUTLAND.** Fine situation in hunting country. Three reception, 4 principal, 2 secondary bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Partial central heating. All mains. Inexpensive gardens and paddocks, **9 ACRES. Georgian Secondary Residence,** 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Two cottages. Fine hunter stabling. Garages 5-6 cars. **Possession of the principal Residence, rest later.**—Illustrated particulars of WOODCOCKS, London Office.

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MUST BE RURAL, between London-Aylesbury, Tring or St. Albans. Gentleman seeks **COUNTRY HOUSE** 7 to 8 bedrooms, at least 2 bathrooms, and **10-30 ACRES.** Will pay **£12,000 to £15,000.**—Mark envelopes "C.C.-S." WOODCOCKS, London Office.

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Lovely situation. Ideal Guest House, etc.
MID DEVON near Moors, Mortons Hampstead 6 miles. **GRANITE-BUILT RESIDENCE,** 5 reception rooms, 13 principal, 3 servants' bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Aga cooker. Garage 4 cars with flat over. Four-roomed bungalow, **19 ACRES** with stream, cowsheds, etc. Swimming pool. **FREEHOLD (would sell Residence only furnished, with 3 acres £25,000).**—Inspected, WOODCOCKS, London Office.

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BERKS, WILTS, HANTS, for preference. A sound buyer has had waiting for some time around **£35,000** to secure a nice home, 6-8 bedrooms, with comforts, along with good farming land of **200-600 ACRES** suitable for Attested herd. Bailiff's house necessary, also cottages; not adjacent to a trunk road. Most anxious to be suited.—Write "Patience," c/o WOODCOCKS, London Office.

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Beautiful and well laid out grounds of about
3 ACRES

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of a type that is greatly admired by all passers-by but rarely in the market.

There are two sunny reception rooms, 3 good bedrooms, well-fitted bathroom, w.c., kitchen and utility room.

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A SMART DETACHED MODERN RESIDENCE

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Freehold paddock of **ONE ACRE** with loose box. VACANT POSSESSION.

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High and healthy position.

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Two spacious reception rooms, breakfast room, kitchenette, 4 splendid bedrooms, box-room, expensively equipped tiled bathroom, separate toilet. Built-in garage. Artistic garden. VACANT POSSESSION.

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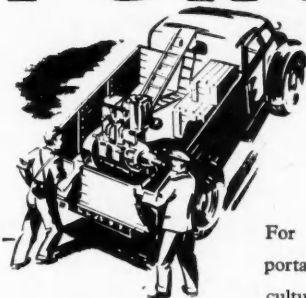


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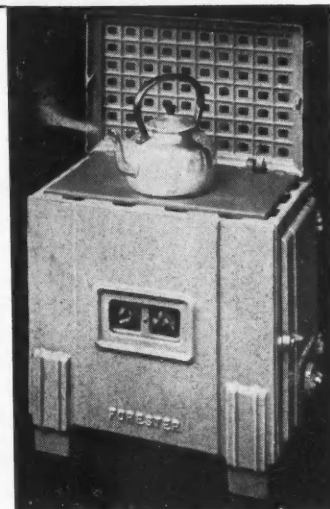


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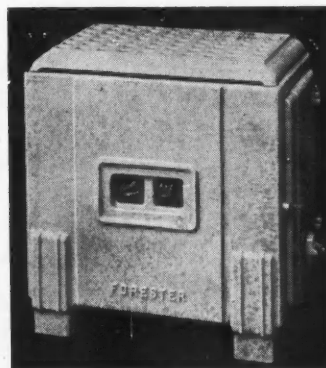
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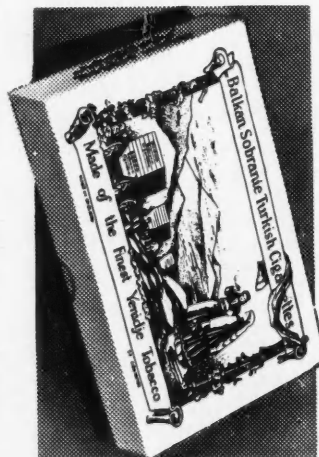


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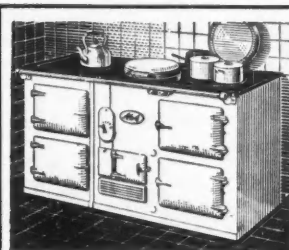
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Yet all that wonderful comfort is not really costly. The *guaranteed* maximum fuel consumption of the Aga per year is so low that your saving on fuel bills will pay its price over and over. No purchase tax and you get 1938 Aga quality. The Aga is indeed a *splendid investment* that you cannot afford to pass by!



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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CV No. 2713

JANUARY 14, 1949



Bassano

THE HONOURABLE MRS. R. J. McMORAN WILSON

The Honourable Mrs. R. J. McMoran Wilson, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Harris, of Bossall Hall, York, was recently married to the Honourable Richard John McMoran Wilson, the elder son of Lord and Lady Moran

COUNTRY LIFE

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MARKETING SCHEMES

WHEN Parliament meets next week one of the first tasks before the Commons will be to consider an Agricultural Marketing Bill, which amends the previous Acts. This Bill does not touch the controversial recommendation of the Lucas Committee for the control of food distribution, and, indeed, it is known that the Government have not yet made up their minds about this. The Lucas proposal for establishing Commodity Commissions to buy farmers' produce and control it through all the subsequent stages of handling and processing has aroused much opposition on political and practical grounds, but the present Bill is an innocent attempt to improve the working of producers' marketing schemes at points where faults have been found.

The marketing boards will be authorised to provide wider services for their constituents, and these should help consumers as well as producers. The original purpose of these schemes was to make the marketing of milk, potatoes and other products more efficient and economical. In fact, the marketing boards had hardly got beyond the stage of insisting on better prices for producers when the war came and the boards were taken over by the Ministry of Food or ceased to function altogether. Now producers are anxious to carry on where they left off, and the general public will expect them to take a wider view of their responsibilities than was found possible in the early days.

There are many overlapping services in the marketing and distribution of farm produce which could be straightened out by organised producers controlling supplies at the source. Unless British farmers do take this renewed opportunity to show their competence in marketing we must expect a recrudescence of the Lucas proposals. The N.F.U. has been in no hurry to put forward its ideas for developing producers' marketing organisations, and some hard constructive thinking must be done now. Bold plans are on paper to expand the home production of food in the next four years. These must be matched by a progressive marketing policy sponsored, we may hope, by producers.

DEANS AND CATHEDRALS

STRONG criticisms have been expressed about ill-advised work that has recently been carried out in some of our cathedrals. Attention has been called in our correspondence columns to the ill-considered action of the Dean and Chapter at Norwich in removing four of the mediæval stalls from the choir without obtaining expert advice, and elsewhere criticism has been expressed of the manner in which monuments in Gloucester Cathedral are being recoloured. In this issue we publish an article in which the whole question of the care of cathedrals is considered. The great powers possessed

by Deans and Chapters impose on them responsibilities correspondingly great, and there has been growing anxiety over the way in which these powers are being used. The Dean of Gloucester, in a letter to *The Times* replying to his critics, points out that the work in the cathedrals was authorised "only upon expert advice," and takes refuge in the statement that doctors disagree. It is because doctors do sometimes disagree, and do not all possess the same gifts and abilities, that a council of consultants is needed so that the best possible advice may be obtained. It is suggested in the article we publish that this consultant body might best take the form of a Cathedrals Sub-committee of the Royal Fine Art Commission, and that Deans and Chapters should be under an obligation to submit to it all proposed alterations and renovations. There is also a strong case for extending to cathedrals the system in force in all parish churches that makes it necessary to obtain a faculty before any new work, however small, can be undertaken.

BUDS OF RAIN

THE thorn tree is again in flower;
Not with the May's young blossom now,
But shining drops the winter shower
Left bud-like on the vacant bough.

If you should stop to pluck a spray,
More briefly lovely than the spring's
Frail petals, they will flash away,
Intangible as spirit things.

But gather them with thought, that they
May stay to blossom in the mind,
Where spring and winter interplay.
Keep them for memory to find.

FREDA M. E. HURT.

THE CHANTREY COLLECTION

THE four hundred and thirteen (out of 437) purchases made since 1875 by the Chantrey Bequest, and now for the first time exhibited together at the Royal Academy, make an unexpectedly enjoyable and interesting show. All the old friends are there: *Hopeless Dawn*, *After Culloden*, *The Vigil*, Farquharson blizzards, McWhirter's Tyrolean valley; and a great deal more besides, which either one never knew of or had not accounted to the Trustees. It is in the latter category that the most works of art are found. Inspection reveals that almost all were purchased after the reforms of 1920-22, when representatives of the Tate Gallery Board became associated with the Academy and Trustees. This had two results. Outstanding works painted since 1875, but which had been passed over (the great Alfred Stevens cartoons, three Walter Greaves pictures, Millais's *Card Players*, a Tissot, a Pryde), began to be acquired; and so did works by such notable contemporaries as John and Steer. Selection, in fact, began to be made with livelier discrimination. Impressionism had, at last, delivered art from the thrall of "subject." But the purchases of the first 30 years are not funny or nostalgic only; they do represent vividly the taste, the very atmosphere, of their decades, better than do better paintings, so that they can be studied with much interest. How some of those men could draw!—as Sir Alfred Munnings has emphasised by offering £100 to a modern student who can copy Poynter's brilliantly accomplished *Garden of Aesculapius*.

THE USURPED MUSEUM

THREE national institutions are still wholly or partly occupied by their war-time users, the Standing Commission on Museums reports. A great part of the National Maritime Museum is occupied by the Admiralty; the Scottish National Portrait Gallery by the National Registration Department; and the London Museum by the Foreign Office. It is true that H.M. the King has allowed part of the last-named collection to be shown in the late Princess Beatrice's apartments at Kensington Palace, and presumably the Foreign Office will vacate Lancaster House when at some future date it moves to a reconstructed Carlton House Terrace. But meanwhile—15 years is the period

mentioned—one of the nation's principal cultural assets is buried, except for a necessarily small portion. The London Museum was our counterpart to the Musée Carnavalet. The usurping of the latter by a French government department is unthinkable. Indeed, nowhere could such a thing happen except in a defeated country, such as Occupied Germany, or in Great Britain. Besides the disregard shown to the founder's and donors' intentions in making their benefactions to the British public, there is the shortsightedness of thus impoverishing the capital of world-famous attractions while clamouring for tourists to come and give us their currencies. Why should they?

MACKEREL MIGRATION

OUTSIDE the Duchy the name of Newlyn is probably more definitely connected with pilchards than with mackerel, though since the Plymouth Channel Fishery came to an end in the middle 'twenties, Newlyn has been the seat of by far the most important mackerel fishery in Great Britain. Normal fishing has not yet been resumed since the war, owing to the uneconomic prices obtainable in comparison with operating costs, but, in peace-time proper, as many mackerel are landed at Newlyn as at all other ports in England and Wales put together. For this reason the data for an investigation of the migration of mackerel by the staff of the Marine Biological Laboratory at Plymouth have been collected there. Nowadays the great spring mackerel fishery from Newlyn opens in March on grounds right out in the open Atlantic far beyond the Scilly Islands, and is a drift fishery carried on by steam drifters of the familiar type which hail from Yarmouth and Lowestoft. But many local facts have been misinterpreted in the past, and the almost universally accepted belief has always been that mackerel everywhere, after wintering off shore in some unknown locality, approach the coasts in early spring to spawn in shallow water close by the land. The Newlyn investigation, however, shows that the migrations of the mackerel in Irish and Channel waters cannot thus be satisfactorily explained. On the contrary, there would appear to be only one important spawning ground, lying far westward of the Channel. General conclusions are that mackerel in this area spend the winter months on the sea floor densely packed in places where its level is interrupted by banks and gulleys. In the early spring the fish rise to the surface, and migrate to their common spawning ground.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOUNDARIES

THE reaction of one section at least of local authorities to the scheme, put forward in their second Annual Report by the Local Government Boundary Commissioners, for a general re-sorting of services and functions among existing authorities, has been prompt and decided. These are the county boroughs, who see no reason why they should lose their autonomy, or why three-quarters of them should decline from the status of one-tier to lower-tier authorities—which, they argue, would be the result of applying the Commissioners' recommendations. In a Memorandum recently presented to the Minister of Health they say roundly that the Commission should be told to stick to its statutory job of re-adjusting boundaries so as to produce convenient and effective units of local government. The Commissioners, of course, realise better than anybody else that this was the task for which they were appointed, but two years' experience has convinced them that such a process of patching is bound to have "second best" effect compared with that of first settling questions of principle, and making a more convenient and workmanlike allocation of functions. Whereas the county boroughs argue that the present time, when a series of new Acts have placed upon local authorities the responsibility of administering a multiplicity of new services at all levels, is no moment for recasting the machine, the Commissioners are convinced that the only result of putting off the inevitable and relying on interim patchwork will be to create an ultimate situation in which recasting will have become both difficult and disruptive.



THE FIRST LAMBS

J. Hardman

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

THE suggestion in last week's COUNTRY LIFE that the implement carried by a shepherd in C. Kohl's *Adoration of the Shepherds* and various other pictures of that period was used for casting stones or turf to check straying sheep reminds me of a scene that is no less vivid for my being unable to recall whether I read it in a book long ago or dreamt it and in that dream harked back some 600 years to a previous existence.

The scene is of a stretch of Salisbury Plain with one of the several Norman castles in the Wile Valley below standing out conspicuously in newly-cut white stone, and grazing on the hillside in the foreground is a flock of sheep, with the shepherd stretched full length on the ground, dozing in the sun. Suddenly over the crest of the slope in front a golden eagle comes floating down towards the sheep, and the shepherd, springing to his feet with a shout, picks up his staff and runs towards them. He hurriedly scoops up a large lump of turf with the spoon-shaped head of the staff as he runs, and with a hop, a skip, and a jump hurls it at the eagle. With the impulse given to it by the swing of the long staff the clod soars through the air for well over a hundred yards, narrowly missing the bird, and is followed by several large stones slung in the same manner, until the eagle flaps its way upwards again and disappears.

It seems to me at least feasible that the spoon-headed staff was put to this use, though no doubt it came in very useful also for controlling the flock, if the shepherd of those days did not employ a dog to perform his work for him. A straying sheep could, as has been suggested, be brought back to the fold by a lump of turf hitting the ground a few feet in front of its nose, and in the same way the general direction of a flock on the move could be maintained.

* * *

UNTIL the 19th century almost all religious pictures were painted by artists who had never visited Palestine, and the shepherds portrayed in scenes of the Nativity and the Adoration of the Magi are, of course, inspired by European types. In Palestine and the Middle East generally, where life among the Arabs goes on much the same as it did 2,000 years ago,

shepherds do not carry a crook, or any special implement to help them with their work, nor do they employ a dog, except possibly a large pi or Armanti to guard the flock by night from the wolf, the jackal and the hyæna. The Palestine sheep seem to be most amenable to discipline, and when the shepherd moves on to a new ground his flock falls in behind him, and obediently follows at his heels.

* * *

I DO NOT think the grey squirrel receives a very warm welcome in any part of England to which it may penetrate, and recent reports of its steady infiltration towards the west and south-west suggest that in a very few years it will have spread over the whole country. In my particular case the welcome it gets is one in which the 12-bore shot-gun plays a prominent part when possible, and the main reason is that this grey tree rat has eliminated the most attractive feature of the garden and the small wood adjoining—the pair of red squirrels who had their drey on a birch branch in full view of the dining-room window, and who for ten years had regarded themselves as important members of the family. Before the grey variety moved across the New Forest in a mass migration to its westward boundaries and beyond about two years ago hardly a day passed when one or other of the red squirrels did not put in an appearance and provide proof that for some reason he was attracted to the human species, and even took a playful interest in the movements of the human's constant companion, the dog.

The Scottie of those days was a keen rodent- and rabbit-hunter, but I think he looked upon the red squirrels who made faces at him round the trunks of the trees as harmless jokes, and on the whole quite liked them. One of the many things that an intelligent dog knows instinctively is the light in which Master regards the various creatures and birds of the countryside, so that, if Master appears to think that the death sentence is merited, the dog is only too delighted to carry out the execution, or lend his assistance, but if that inexplicable human

apparently esteems some creature of the wild the dog will try to see things in the same light.

My new Scottie, who has been brought up in an atmosphere of grey squirrel detestation, has as the result got grey squirrels on the brain, and every hour or so he makes a tour of the house looking out of the various windows in the hope of seeing a grey shape among the hazels round the lawn. When out for his walks he pays far more attention to the trunks and branches of the trees overhead than he does to the clumps of bracken and gorse by the wayside, and his mind is obviously devoted to the cause of Whizzee elimination. Whizzee, which is a corruption of "Where is he?" is the name by which the grey squirrel is now known, and arises from the occasions when, in obedience to urgent calls from the Scottie, I have rushed out of the house with the gun, and have asked that important question of the small black fellow careering round the tree trunks and staring into the branches overhead.

* * *

ALL those who are pestered by the grey squirrel and who endeavour to shoot it will probably agree that Whizzee is a very suitable name for an animal that shoot up tree trunks at an amazing speed and springs across from the topmost branches of one beech to the next while the question "Where is he?" is constantly asked in vain. It is only of recent years that active steps have been taken to deal with this vermin, but the grey squirrel has already perfected its technique of preserving its life by remaining invisible to the man with the gun. When danger is imminent it lies flat on the far side of a tree trunk or branch watching its enemy below, and counteracts his every movement by sliding round cautiously to the right or the left so that at no time does it offer the smallest target, or, in fact, give the slightest indication that it is still in the tree. It is only on the rare occasions when it is caught napping on the open lawn, or in the fragile branches of sapling birches, that there is any chance of success with a charge of No. 5s, and once it reaches a full-sized oak, beech or elm, one may return to the house with the consolation that at any rate one has not got to clean a gun fouled by firing a 5d. cartridge at a worthless vermin.

THE CARE OF CATHEDRALS

SHOULD THE POWERS OF DEANS AND CHAPTERS BE LIMITED?

TO say that mediæval art found its highest expression in the great cathedrals is to make a statement that is almost a truism. They are the buildings that have a universal appeal, that inspire and attract as no others can the admiration and affection of all, laymen as well as clergy, ordinary men and women with no preconceived ideas or theories about art, as well as the architects and artists who bring with them a trained vision and critical appreciation. The guardianship of cathedrals is, or should be, a matter of national concern. When alterations are made or proposed, they are not only of local interest, but will be seen and approved, or disapproved, by thousands of visitors from all over the country and from other countries as well.

Much that was done during the 19th century is regretted now, although some good work of that period is apt to be overlooked or forgotten. We have come to believe that we know better than the Victorians, that architectural taste and antiquarian knowledge have so greatly increased that we cannot easily go wrong, and that we may even be able to rectify some of the mistakes of the past. Certain recent occurrences, however, show how dangerous an illusion is a belief in an infallible present. Serious concern has been felt and occasionally expressed about the system, or lack of it, prevailing when changes in cathedrals are contemplated. There are many people who consider that the present state of affairs is far from satisfactory; opinion about the right remedy, however, is divided. It is the object of this article to draw attention to a difficult problem and to provoke discussion in the hope that a solution may be found.

It will be generally admitted that during the present century there has been an immense improvement in the care of cathedrals. One has only to think back or, if memory does not stretch far enough, to study old photographs of, say, Winchester, Chichester, York or Canterbury for comparison, in order to convince oneself on this point. On a broad view one can see that there has been a steady advance in taste where furnishings are concerned. Sir Walter Tapper's screens at York, the restitution of the high altar and reredos at Chichester, Mr. Comper's lovely War Memorial Chapel under the south-west tower of Westminster Abbey are only three of the more striking examples. But what is more important, cathedrals have come alive. Visitors

are welcomed instead of being shepherded in flocks by a verger after paying their sixpences to go into the choir.

Every now and then, however, something happens which gives rise to public concern and even acute controversy, and we are reminded how despotic are the powers exercised by Deans and Chapters. Twenty years ago a proposal to add a vestry of jejune design to the north transept of Westminster Abbey was defeated only after a prolonged struggle. In that case a scale model was prepared and exhibited, and it was possible for advice to be offered and public opinion tested. But too often, as in the recent case of the removal of four of the mediæval stalls from the choir of Norwich, the public is faced with a *fait accompli*. The letter from Mr. Whittingham, the cathedral surveyor, which was recently published in COUNTRY LIFE explains the reasons that led the Dean and Chapter to open a passage in the line of stalls, but the fact remains that action was taken without architectural or antiquarian advice being sought. If a similar proposal had arisen in a parish church, there would have been safeguards. A faculty would have been required, and it would have been necessary to obtain the approval of the diocesan council that meets to consider proposed alterations in churches. Deans and Chapters, however, retain all their

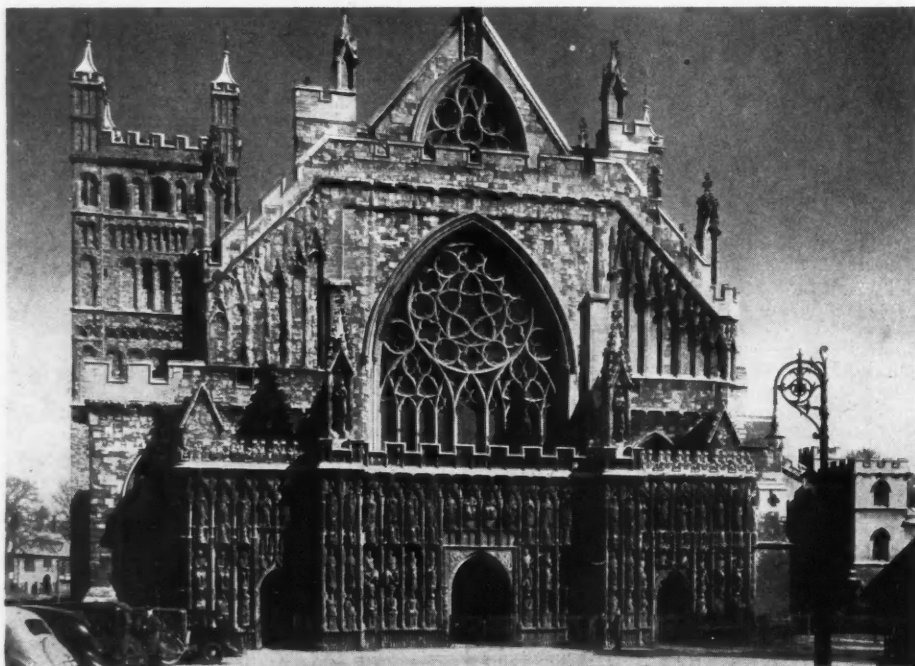


DURHAM CATHEDRAL, THE CENTRAL TOWER

old powers, and are subject to no legal restraints. While democracy has come to the parish church, the cathedral remains in the age of the enlightened despot. There have been many enlightened deans in this century, as several of our cathedrals testify, but enlightenment is not automatically transmitted, and there are none of those checks and controls to which the constitutional monarch voluntarily submits himself.

In theory the Dean and Chapter should take and act on the advice of their architect or their surveyor. Every cathedral has a surveyor in charge of the fabric and for many cathedrals there is also a consultant architect who is called in to give advice or to prepare designs when alterations are contemplated. Instances, however, could be cited where changes have been carried out without either the architect or the surveyor being consulted. There is a clear case for strengthening the position of the consultant architect, whose status should be at least as strong as that of the organist in the sphere of cathedral music. The practice of one man doubling the parts of architect and surveyor is not usually satisfactory, for while the surveyor should be able to give expert advice about the fabric, his qualifications and gifts are not necessarily of a creative order. Ideally, every cathedral would have a consultant architect, as well as a surveyor, and their responsibilities would be clearly defined, as, indeed, in some cathedrals they are. It is, however, quite futile to appoint specialists if the Dean and Chapter feel themselves at liberty to by-pass them when it suits their convenience.

Where some major scheme has been contemplated it has become the practice to refer proposals to the Royal Fine Art Commission, whose prestige is too great for their opinion, if unfavourable, to be disregarded. This is an admirable development. But any such consultation, far from being obligatory, is, in fact, an act of grace on the part of the Dean and Chapter, although normally they are only too glad to submit a major proposal to outside



THE WEST FRONT OF EXETER CATHEDRAL. The glass in the west window was blown out during the war, when the cathedral suffered considerable damage. Repairs are now being undertaken



A. W. Kerr

STALLS IN THE CHOIR AT NORWICH CATHEDRAL. The removal of four of these seats from the crossing has recently been criticised

judgment. It was the Fine Art Commission that reported unfavourably on the Westminster Abbey sacristy. More recently it was consulted over and turned down the proposed design for the new Coventry Cathedral. It has also given advice over the proposal to remove Garner's reredos in St. Paul's Cathedral, and has approved in principle the baldachino which has been designed to replace it. An important advance would be achieved if submission to the Fine Art Commission of all major projects affecting cathedrals could be made obligatory on cathedral bodies.

At this stage it may be asked what further safeguards, if any, are needed. It would not be practical to consult the Fine Art Commission as at present constituted over all points of detail affecting cathedrals. Yet, experience shows how insidious are the little changes that creep in and how gradually by their cumulative effect several small errors may cause great injury. The days of neglect being long past, the present danger is that too much may be done or attempted. Almost every cathedral now has its enthusiastic body of friends, whose support is invaluable, but enthusiasm may sometimes go too far if expert advice is not taken.

The refurnishing of side chapels, new ornaments, the filling of empty niches with modern statues, the colouring and gilding of old stonework and woodwork, the design and character of new stained glass windows: all these are matters needing the most careful consideration. An interesting design and fine craftsmanship are only two of the factors involved. Equally important are considerations of suitability to the surroundings and to other work; in a cathedral of all buildings one should be able to expect architectural good manners. There is need, too, particularly where stained glass is concerned, for a well thought out scheme to be planned in advance so that piecemeal and incongruous effects may be avoided. And there may be some windows in cathedrals in which plain glass should always be kept. A series of side chapels in a transept where each is treated differently by a different architect with his own ideas to express will produce results as unfortunate as three entirely different stained glass designs in three adjoining windows of identical pattern.

In our cathedrals we do not want to be fashionable; indeed, the best work is often the quietest, where architects or artists with becoming humility have deliberately tried to suppress their personality. Welcome improvements have recently been made in the naves of Gloucester and Norwich, both of which have been reseated, and at Norwich a nave altar with choir stalls has been introduced. These alterations are so manifestly right that they might even escape notice by anyone who did not know those cathedrals well. Before the war there was a tendency to introduce into some cathedrals modern ornaments or sculpture of foreign inspiration which will never look happy in their

settings. This does not mean that modern work must be timid or dull. Is not our own tradition rich enough to inspire artists without, on the one hand, tying them to feeble imitation or, on the other, goading them to sensationalism and novelty for novelty's sake?

Stained glass has a very wide appeal and almost everyone regards himself or herself as a judge of a stained glass window, at any rate to the point of "knowing what I like". In recent years there have been two marked tendencies, one in the direction of greater freedom and originality of design, the other, which sometimes goes with the first, favouring the silhouetted figure or picture set

in clear glass. The question of colour pattern, so much in the minds of the best Victorian glass painters, is often ignored altogether. The windows inserted at Durham in recent years pay scant regard to their setting or to the older glass, much of it excellent Victorian work, and however suitable they might be for a modern church, they strike a discordant note in their Norman surroundings. Mr. Strachan's intensely individual work, admirable in some interiors, hardly looked at home in the Renaissance setting of St. Paul's. It is because so much stained glass work is designed and commissioned without enough regard for its setting that these unfortunate misfits occur. The central space of Liverpool Cathedral, on the other hand, is a revelation of what can be achieved where the designer of the glass works in close consultation with the architect and with an intuitive understanding of the conditions and requirements.

The vogue for introducing colour into churches, productive as it has been of excellent results, is also not without its dangers. A tomb or a reredos brilliantly refurbished with colour and gilding may steal altogether too much attention in a building where every part must be given due but not undue emphasis. And the same applies to the introduction of modern sculpture, often gilded and painted, into empty niches in old stonework. Strong criticisms have been expressed about some figures recently inserted in Salisbury Cathedral without sufficient regard to their appropriateness or their context.

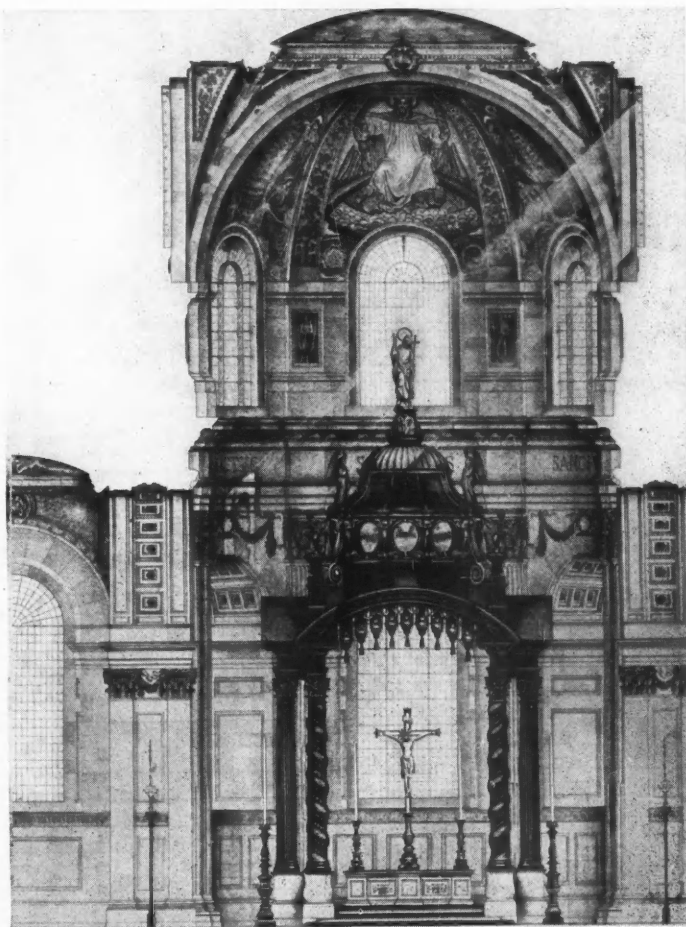
How are errors and misjudgments of the kind we have noted to be avoided? It may be argued that taste varies and that there can be

no ultimate court of appeal in cases of an aesthetic kind. Sometimes the mistakes are made in spite of or because of architectural advice being sought and followed. In questions of major importance, there is, however, the Fine Art Commission as a court of appeal, though it has no compulsory powers. Should not also matters affecting the furnishing and adorning of cathedrals—the introduction of new altars, screens, statues, memorials, windows—be referred to some outside body? Committees have their weaknesses, but a committee or panel, analogous to the Fine Art Commission and entrusted with the consideration of all proposed changes in cathedrals, would serve a valuable purpose by giving advice and acting as a check on ill-conceived measures if it could be made obligatory for its advice to be sought. The composition and powers of such a committee would need careful consideration. It should not be a large and unwieldy body, but it should be both strong enough and representative enough for its views to carry great weight. It might best take the form of a special Cathedrals Subcommittee of the Fine Art Commission.

It is an anomalous situation in which Deans are given complete freedom in their cathedrals while any smallest alteration or insertion in a parish church requires a faculty. Is it not time that legislation were introduced to extend the system of faculties to cathedrals? In the past our cathedrals have suffered grievously first from iconoclasts and then from restorers. To-day perhaps the chief dangers are too much zeal and indiscriminating enthusiasm. The time seems ripe for some safeguards to be introduced, seeing that at several of our cathedrals schemes are now being considered for replacing windows, altars and furnishings that were destroyed or damaged during the war.

A. S. O.

The photograph of the stalls at Norwich is reproduced from *The Glories of Norwich Cathedral* (Winchester Publications, Ltd.)



THE DESIGN FOR THE HIGH ALTAR AND BALDACHINO IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL. This preliminary design for a baldachino to replace the marble reredos has been prepared by Mr. S. E. Dykes Bower in consultation with Mr. Godfrey Allen; the scheme has been approved in principle by the Royal Fine Art Commission

THE BARN OWL IN FLIGHT

By F. G. RIPPINGALE AND J. T. FISHER



1.—A BARN OWL ON ITS WAY TO ITS NEST, CARRYING A VOLE

IN order to photograph the barn owl in flight at close quarters with the aid of the comparatively new high-speed-flash equipment, we chose, late last June, a nest in a cavity in the middle of a large decayed elm tree which stood alone and thus gave plenty of latitude for observation. We began building our hide, which was ten feet high, when the eldest of the three chicks was fourteen days and the youngest six days old. Barn owls, in common with most other large birds of prey, begin incubation when the first egg is laid, and as the eggs are laid at irregular intervals, there is frequently a big difference in the ages of the young. After three visits the hide was ready for occupation, and we began our first vigil, having focused our cameras and adjusted the flash equipment during the fading evening light.

After we had been installed for only twenty minutes, and while it was still twilight, we saw the hen barn owl returning to the nest with a vole in her talons (Fig. 1). She quickly disappeared into the hole, fed her chicks and was off again in search of more prey. Fig. 2 shows the typical attitude adopted by the bird while hunting. The eyes are fixed on the ground and the legs and talons brought forward ready to snatch any mouse, rat or vole that may expose itself to the remarkable vision of this hunter of the night.

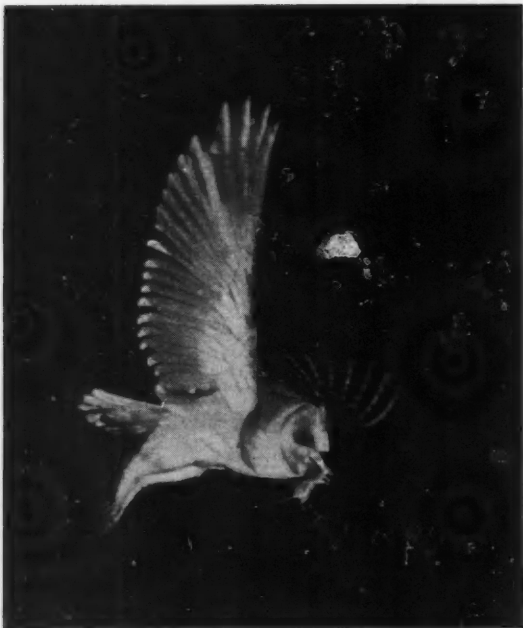
We were much encouraged by the results of our first night's work and by the bird's reactions. We expected these owls to be very nervous and shy at first, but they settled down from the beginning and accepted our equipment as part of the landscape.

During the next six weeks we were able to visit the site on no fewer than thirty occasions, at the end of which the young were able to scramble about the tree and take short flights. And from the large number of negatives that we secured we obtained a good impression of the action of the birds' wings in flight.

In Fig. 3 the wings are being raised after the down stroke. The lower part of the wing is raised first, and then the primaries, which are turned upwards to lessen



2.—TYPICAL ATTITUDE OF A BARN OWL OUT HUNTING. (Right) 3 and (below) 4 and 5.—STAGES IN THE FLIGHT OF THE BIRD AS IT HEADS FOR HOME





6.—BARN OWL WITH ITS HEAD COMPLETELY OBSCURED DURING THE DOWN STROKE OF THE WINGS. (Right) 7 and (below) 8 and 9.—STAGES IN THE BIRD'S APPROACH TO ITS NEST



the wind resistance. (This action is very similar to an oarsman's feathering stroke.) When the wings have reached the vertical position the primaries are locked (Fig. 4) so as to get the maximum lift from the down stroke. The wings are now brought forward (Fig. 5) ready for the down stroke, which provides the motive power. We were surprised to find how far the wing tips protruded beyond the head during the down stroke, completely obscuring it when seen from the side (Fig. 6).

The method of alighting at the nest varied slightly according to the direction of approach and the speed near the nest. A typical approach from the front is illustrated in Figs. 7 to 11. In Fig. 7 the primaries are being brought forward and the tail depressed and spread to act as a brake. Figs. 8 and 9 show the wings being brought to the maximum braking position, in which the tail joins up with them, forming almost a semi-circle. The bird has now reduced its forward speed to stalling point and

is almost over the place where it intends to alight. It opens its wings and tail to the horizontal position (Fig. 10) so that they act like a parachute and allow it to descend vertically. Then wings and tail are raised (Fig. 11) until the final touch-down, when the wings are usually vertical, though they are very quickly folded.

Our studies did not in the least affect the birds, which continued to attend to their family in spite of the nightly flashes to which we subjected them.



10 and (right) 11.—JUST BEFORE LANDING

FAREWELL TO AN AEROPLANE

By HARALD PENROSE

THE *Widgeon* was not the engaging little duck of that name, but a small aeroplane which had borne me on many a flight among seagulls, wild-fowl, hawks and other bird travellers of the upper air. Nearly twenty years we had flown together, encompassing all England, Wales, and sometimes Scotland, learning secret after secret of the countryside and sky. Even on that far day of her first gay summer, when they wheeled her new-made and glistening from the workshop, it was the youthful me who took her for the maiden flight—and an older me, still dreaming myself unchanged, started her on the last, which ended a few seconds later in disaster and leaping flames.

It had been her unluckiest year. For months she had been laid up—initially to change her ancient engine for one of newer vintage, and then because she stumbled on her next flight,

with trees. Yet what the map could not show was the immensity of space in which I flew. That, and the conception of distance as time, were the first things I learned with the *Widgeon* as we sailed far and wide through the skies of youth.

Then there was the novelty of seeing this island with a completeness that a hundred years of travelling on foot could never give. With every successive flight the characteristics of each county became more recognisable, and then co-related with the geological structure of the land. I began to see the countryside not merely as a cameo of exquisite beauty, but the expression of gigantic forces of expansion and contraction unleashed on the world as it grew from elemental form. Its later history was there to read as well; old boundaries of the sea, newer incursions, dried river valleys; turf-disguised

with the lights of villages and towns springing one by one in company with the early stars, until it seemed the countryside was scattered with glittering jewels. And once or twice we flew by moonlight, the hills and valleys I knew so well grown strange and mysterious in the blanched light, with the sea like dusky silver framing the dark loom of the shore.

So many times the *Widgeon* had borne me along that same coastline by daylight, until I knew the south like the back of my hand, and the east and west passably well. Every little harbour I had flown above, circling as I watched the way of men with ships. In storm and calm, sun and driving rain, with ebb and flood, I had seen the endless changes of the ocean's face, and understood a little of its immutable power and emptiness.

There were the seasons, too, that we had watched—slowly flooding the length of these isles with green growth to attain the high tide of summer, and then ebb once more to the regeneration of winter days. Twenty times we had seen those black months brood the buds anew, until presently the countryside was suffused with the soft glow of richer colour that presages spring. Then the endless chess-board of brown plough would change texture as the earth grew hidden by thrusting shoots of new grass and tender wheat. Suddenly the trees would froth into lacy leaf, so that in the course of a day or a week, all the land below would be transformed—eager and green and lush with prolific life. From the *Widgeon* I would see white blossom sweep the hedgerows, and the fields grow starred with flowers. Yet if we flew a little north I might pass the wave of spring and find the buds still waiting to unfold. But only for a little while; presently it came, and soon the whole land would be verdant and fulfilled . . . and if spring drove ever northwards, summer followed close behind.

From the air we saw infinitely delicate transitions as summer grew mature. Tree and hedge grew darker, velvet meadows changed to tumbled swatches, and presently there was golden grain. How quickly the flush of spring became forgotten when squares

of plough began to show once more among the fields of stubble and sere green, and autumn made the landscape glow with bronze, painting the earth with a strange dim magnificence, like the tarnished chattels of a once noble house. With the first touch of winter the coloured trappings would be gone, the last leaves fall, all trees become a fine black tracery, netting with meshes and folds the winter countryside. Yet as the aeroplane skimmed the topmost branches I could see already that the bare twigs held in their swelling tips the promise of yet another reincarnation.

So the months came and went, for twenty years, with questing and fulfilment, sadness and happiness. All that time the *Widgeon* carried me on tranquil wings, revealing new beauty in every hour, trying to let me understand at least a little of the mystery, the cohesion, the marvel and the eternity of it all.

Often, of course, we forgot the passing of time and played—for we were light-hearted as the birds. The breeze would whisper promises, exciting wordless things that set veins tingling. The controls would feel delicate as finger-tips that stroked and sensed the air, and for a little while I would forget the *Widgeon* was a man-made machine, and know only that I had wings. We would soar across the sun-filled sky like skaters over ice, cutting voluptuous curves and airy figures, or maybe we would drop to a few feet above the aerodrome, sinuously to twist and slide, as though painting with a giant brush broad circles a handspan above the turf. Then up and up, breasting the air in a heady zoom, towering like a peregrine after its stoop.

Ah, yes! Many times we had seen the



"IT HAD BORNE ME ON MANY A FLIGHT AMONG THE BIRD TRAVELLERS OF THE UPPER AIR"

losing a wheel and breaking her mahogany propeller. But when at last the *Widgeon* flew again it was as though a pretty moth had emerged from the chrysalis of her long hibernation, for she had been rebuilt and painted handsomely with silver and soft sky-blue.

No other aeroplane was ever quite so well-suited for aerial observation, for there was practically nothing to obstruct the downward field of vision. The wing was a "parasol," placed on struts high above the body, and because the pilot was seated far aft, he had an excellent view not only below it, but above as well. Yet there was more in the arrangement than unimpeded vista, for it gave an exceptional degree of stability at the stall, where the airflow over a wing normally breaks down dangerously, and this enabled the *Widgeon* to be flown with confidence at speeds slow enough to match the flight of many birds.

So I used to let the little aeroplane whisper through the air with engine almost closed, while I watched with easy eye both sky and ground. If the wind blew strongly, it was possible to remain practically stationary over any place of interest; yet, when the voyage of discovery was over, it needed only a touch on the throttle to come skimming home at 100 m.p.h.

What tremendous discoveries we made; what wonders we saw! So many first—those important and ever-remembered first times—belonged to the *Widgeon*.

There was the miracle when I saw England take form before my amazed eyes, from the coloured map in my hand. The buff and green paper picture became soaring brown hills rising from vales patched with meadows and verdant

mounds and marks of early men; Norman roads and Saxon; castles of conquerors uncertain of their hold, side by side with gracious houses of a more peaceful age; the grimness of industrial centres, like scars on the fair face of England, their smoke and fog covering a third of the countryside where once the sun shone pure.

I learned, too, of the trick of height that dwarfs a river or a mountain and makes one feel omnipotent. Yet I found that other days could turn the mountain into fearsome walls low-capped with cloud, where the *Widgeon* flew ensnared and only faith could find the valley which might give escape. And in the evening mist the estuary, which from five thousand feet could be covered by my hand, became, as I skimmed it a few feet high, an unending trap of ugly waves, waiting for me to lose the vague horizon and sink, splashing in.

The *Widgeon* took me into the cloud-world, too. Patiently we would climb, presently to penetrate the overcast and become engulfed in the dark swirling vapour, seeming to hang there an eternity with all senses of level lost. Suddenly the mist would grow luminous, become white and in another instant we would burst through the top of the cloud into a world of brilliant light. As the little aeroplane climbed higher the clouds would stretch wider and wider below, like an endless snowfield glittering under the arch of heaven. It seemed that we hung there motionless, transfixed by the incandescent disc of sun on which no eye dare rest; and the world of people became far beyond thought, so that one felt re-born in the sublimity of space, forgetting we were no more than a moth in the sun.

On other days there were flights in the dusk,

peregrine at play do that, hurtling through the air like a searing blue arrow. At other times he might be found soaring at his ease, throwing circle after lazy circle on a thermal's lift, a mile above the world. . . . Not only the peregrine but every bird of the skyways we had watched as well. They were fellow voyagers—but with an older prerogative than mine. Theirs was an understanding, as well as an unthinking, art, perfected by the evolution of a million years.

Turning, crabbing, hanging at the stall, the little *Widgeon* would drift far across the countryside while I studied the manner of a bird casually encountered. Or perhaps we might seek them in their haunts: herons on the network waterways of Sedgemoor, buzzards mewling above wooded Devon hills, this family and that of duck sheltering in their hundred thousand on the winter floods, grey geese with singing wings—or sometimes we searched for birds such as harriers, a search where success comes rarely or never, yet which offers many another prize.

Always it was like that. Even the last flights we made together were, in their little way, a triumph, for now it was high summer and we played with the birds as of old.

Over a brilliant landscape, no whit less miraculous and beautiful than those of her twenty other summers, the *Widgeon* flew with the carefree wending of a butterfly attracted by the gold heart of every flower. I watched the world go slowly sliding past, bringing each minute a score of new delights. From the few hundred feet at which we flew the countryside was intimate as a garden, yet with a broad and beckoning vista drawn clearer than a map. The old enchantment gripped me, and I counted myself lucky to be of a century which at last could look at the world from the skies and see secrets revealed to the million generations of birds but never before to man.

The air was buoyant as the sea, though smoother than the stillest pond. Expanded by the earth's heat it shimmered upwards, bearing on its steady up-currents many insects and birds. On restless wings that would remain soaring only a little while were swallows flashing steel-blue as they tip-tilted in the sunlight. Above them I could see the dark crescent form of swifts screaming across the sky as they hawked the gauzy *diptera*. But though in numbers far exceeding other birds, they were not alone in exploiting the heated air. Kestrels hovered on the breeze, silhouetted fox-red against the green of turf and shrub, their wing-tips blue. Where the woods were wildest, on the hill-sides, buzzards lightly circled on upspread wings, lifting steadily until they were specks high in the blue. Away to the north, above the water meadows, a heron sailed, dark wing-pinions flexed to pointed tips that gave no beat in half a mile. With all these birds, as well as the circling rooks, the *Widgeon* played on each of these last few flights; but mostly she flew contentedly and alone, wrapped in her dreams, happy to press and lift against the tranquil air of yet another summer.

No new discoveries, no first encounters, nor sudden revelation, no high adventure; only those three little flights—yet so tranquil as I flew over the fairest country of all the world. All too soon it was the end. For the last time those silver wings had borne me through the limpid air, and I had come sliding down in sighing curves to land lightly upon the new-mown turf.

I switched off the engine. Silently she stood there, facing the little breeze, while I flew another, newer aeroplane, swifter and forty times as powerful. The little *Widgeon* waited for me perhaps a little jealously, fearing I had given my heart to a new love, not dreaming that none can compare with the old. And everywhere

birds were singing, calling her, calling—for had we not sought and followed them everywhere?

Presently I was ready to go home. I swung her propeller. The engine gave a sudden, all too zestful, roar. Before the man standing by her switches could cut the power she was moving—was running away.

I flung myself at the cockpit and clambered on to the step. But the ecstasy of summer was nerving her, and she had heard the wild cry of the mewling buzzard soaring high above. She flung me off, and pilotless skimmed the ground, for the last time pressing herself against the breeze as she lifted.

So little a freedom this, so short a flight, so quick the end to aspiration. Twenty yards, fifty, she flew by herself—rocking a little, turning uncertainly. Then she swung tighter, and, only a few feet off the ground, went crashing full-tilt into the side of a shed. Abruptly the roar of her engine ended. Silence a moment, broken only by the song of a thrush—and then, under a pall of black smoke a great and yellow flame leaped up, higher and higher. Her silver wings vanished, her gay blue body became a stark black skeleton—and in three minutes there was only a gaping, burned-out hole in the shed.

A swallow flashed past, turning with airy grace from wing to wing. High and far away, I could hear the faint cry of the buzzard. From the cope at the end of the aerodrome drifted the soft talk of rooks. I looked high into the sky, and saw the swifts still soaring on crescent wings.

Faint smoke slowly rose from the wreck. But from the flames, from the ashes, no Phoenix arose—only ghosts of memories, and the haunting knowledge that I still might fly with the birds to the end of my days, soaring through the skyways on the trail the little *Widgeon* had shown me when she and I were young.

HOW TO COMBAT DRY ROT

THE purpose of this article is to help all those who have any interest in the maintenance of buildings to understand the nature of dry rot and to appreciate the measures necessary to deal with it.

A tree is a remarkable creation of cells, tubes and valves, which store and pass on throughout its mass the starch and sugary solutions upon which its life depends. If it has properly matured before felling, these cells have exhausted their food stores. Immature timber therefore is wood in which the cells still retain these properties—sapwood which has not by natural processes become the heartwood which alone is suitable for incorporation into any structure.

The food stores in sapwood are an easy and therefore encouraging source of nourishment for those pests which feed on such solutions, of which the dry rot fungus (*Merulius lacrymans*) is perhaps the most important. A fungus begins its life cycle as a spore or seed invisible to the eye.

Millions of these spores are produced by the fruit bodies which form when a fungus becomes well established and may be then observed as a fine orange brown dust very similar to ground cinnamon. Under suitable conditions the spore develops into a fine hollow thread, which branches and multiplies at an astonishing speed, until millions of them, each invisible except through a microscope, appear in the mass as a very fine cotton-wool-like tuft tinged with yellow or lilac patches. As the growth develops these tufts take on the appearance of grey kid, still with the coloured patches, and spread over the wood surface.

Merulius lacrymans, as its name implies, produces its own moisture, and it is this that makes it the most deadly of all fungi. For this reason it is wrong to assume that dry rot, if it has become established, can be eliminated simply by keeping the property dry and warm. The hyphae, or threads, will have travelled through walls and behind plaster, taking with them the essential moisture with which to raise the moisture content of any timber they eventually fasten on.

Merulius can destroy every vestige of wood in a room in a year or so. In one recent case half of the roof of a sizeable country house was destroyed in under three years from the first visible indication of the pest. It may therefore be of value to take a typical case and describe measures for dealing with it.

Mrs. X complained of a peculiar smell, something like mushroom, in her dining-room, and had also noticed a fine brown powder on the polished floor margin against the skirting.

She took advice and a few days later, after the room had been emptied of all furniture, the skirtings were removed, two lengths being very badly decayed, and several floorboards were taken up for a preliminary inspection. A drum of anti-dry-rot insecticide, a pressure container fitted with a pump capable of working at a pressure of 50 lb. per square inch, and a length of pressure hose with an adjustable nozzle for producing a spray were brought into action and the wall from which the skirting had been removed was thoroughly sprayed, as was the infected timber already taken out. Not until this had been done was the old wood carted to the end of the garden, where a bonfire was started.

It was obvious from an inspection of the under-floor space that the fungus had started in a corner of the room adjacent to an outside wall, and a rain-water gully at this point was found to have been broken for a very long time. The water had been running from the broken back, saturating the base of the wall, and the wall plate and joist ends inside. The gully was taken out and a new one put in.

The remainder of the flooring and the supporting timbers were then taken out, sprayed with insecticide, and removed and burnt. The whole of this operation was carried out via the window, which opened directly into the garden, to avoid risk of carrying infection over other floors.

The under-floor space was next thoroughly sprayed, including sleeper walls and the whole of the brickwork down to the site concrete, after which all accumulations of debris lying on

the bottom were carted out and put on the now well blazing fire.

Since considerable sheets of the fungus had been found spread over the wall face behind the skirtings, the wall plaster was hacked off to a height of two feet above the level of the skirting top, and at the same time the wood plugs to which this had been fixed were taken out, the holes carefully scraped with a screw-driver, the brickwork sprayed, and the whole surface well scoured down with a stiff brush. Fortunately no traces of threads were found nearer than three feet from the two windows in the room, so that it was not necessary to take these out.

An ordinary plumber's blow-lamp was then applied to the whole of the brickwork until it was too hot to bear the hand. This was necessary to kill any spores which might have begun to travel into the wall, for it has been proved that the hyphae can penetrate brickwork up to two feet thick. To prevent any of these threads becoming active and attacking the new woodwork at a later date, the brickwork was now rendered in cement and sand 1 inch thick, to which mixture was added one of the proprietary waterproofing liquids, so as to impose an impervious barrier between any such infection and the room. All the woodwork was then replaced with well-seasoned new timber treated with the insecticide.

Except for decorating, the work was now done, but one other important point deserves mention to show how vital it is to treat *Merulius lacrymans* with every respect. When the carpenter was about to begin cutting up the new timber for his wall plates, he was told to clean every tool he had used on the infected work with a rag dipped in the insecticide. He thought this was being a little fussy until he was shown a highly magnified photograph of the teeth of a saw which had been similarly used, on which could be seen quite distinctly many fragments of hyphae, all capable of starting a fresh outbreak.

The only way to save a building infected by *Merulius* is immediate and drastic treatment on the lines indicated. A. P.

MEDALS COMMEMORATING THE EXECUTION OF CHARLES I

By EDWARD TUCKER

IN the hall of the deanery at Windsor stands a long Jacobean oak table, part of the official furniture of the residence provided for the Dean. On this table the coffin of King Charles is said to have rested for the night while awaiting burial in St. George's Chapel, watched by the few faithful servants who were permitted to attend their late master to the grave. The next day the coffin was carried to St. George's Chapel through a sudden snowstorm which covered the black velvet pall with glistening white—an omen which the by-standers did not fail to record. Just over eleven years later, on March 25, 1660, a party of soldiers came to the London Exchange and effaced the inscription which had been placed where the statue of the late King had stood: *Exit tyrannus, regum ultimus*—The tyrant is gone, the last of the kings. The resounding applause which greeted this action was symptomatic of a great change in popular feeling: men knew that Charles I was not to be the last of their monarchs, and instead of a tyrant they deemed him a martyr.

This latter incident also gave striking and public recognition to the existence of the strength of the underground reaction that had begun to work from the morrow of the tragedy at Whitehall on January 30, 1649. On the literary side, nothing shows this so clearly as the amazingly rapid success of the King's book *Eikon Basilike*, the first edition of which was issued within a few hours of his execution. Copies were eagerly bought and carefully treasured; and during the first twelve months of its sale, forty-six editions were issued in English, as well as three editions in Latin, four in French, two in Dutch, and one in German. But the defeated party also struck commemorative medals both for preservation as mementoes of the late King, and also for recalling to the memories of countless sympathisers his virtues and constancy in his trials and afflictions. Three examples of these medals are illustrated herewith and deserve detailed description. Figs. 1 and 2 are by Thomas Rawlins, the King's Engraver to the Mint, who produced nearly all the numerous badges of the Royal Family. Rawlins's work, though possessing great merits of execution, as a rule fails to attain the high finish and sharpness that are an outstanding feature of the work of his rival, Thomas Simon, whose technical delicacy of execution is of a very high order, and especially

noteworthy in his fine series of coins of the Protector Cromwell. After the Restoration, Rawlins was reinstated in his office as Chief Engraver to the Mint, and Simon was transferred to the Office of Seals—a transfer which he greatly resented and tried to get cancelled by producing a series of flattering medals of the King.

Fig. 1 bears on the obverse an excellent likeness of King Charles I, with the legend *SUCCESSOR VERUS UTRIUSQUE*—the true successor of each, i.e. of the two roses above the King's head. On the reverse is depicted a salamander amid flames, with the motto *CONSTANTIA CÆSARIS* and the date *JAN. 30, 1648 (O.S.)*. The device of the salamander was often adopted as an emblem of fortitude and patience under sufferings. Pliny, in his *Natural History*, says of the salamander: "He is of so cold a complexion that if he do but touch the fire he will quench it as presently as if ice were put upon it." King John of Aragon used it with the motto *Durabo* (I shall endure), and Francis I of France with the legend *Nutrisco et extinguo* (I nourish and extinguish).

Fig. 3 shows the bust of Charles I in plain falling collar and wearing rich armour with lion's head on the shoulder, mantle, and George of the Garter. The inscription runs: *CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB. REX. FIDEI. DEFENSOR*, with Rawlins's initial R. below. On the reverse is shown a rock, buffeted by waves and storms, with the legend *IMMOTA TRIUMPHANS* (Triumphing unmoved). Below appears the commemorative date—*JAN. 30, 1648*, together with *RAWL. F.* (Thos. Rawlins fecit). This medal is another memorial of the constancy of Charles, and recalls the lines from Book vii of the *Aeneid* translated by Dryden—

*But, like a rock unmov'd, a rock that braves
The raging tempest and the rising waves,
Propp'd on himself he stands; his solid sides
Wash off the seaweeds, and the sounding tides.
So stood the pious Prince unmov'd; and long
Sustained the madness of the noisy throng.*

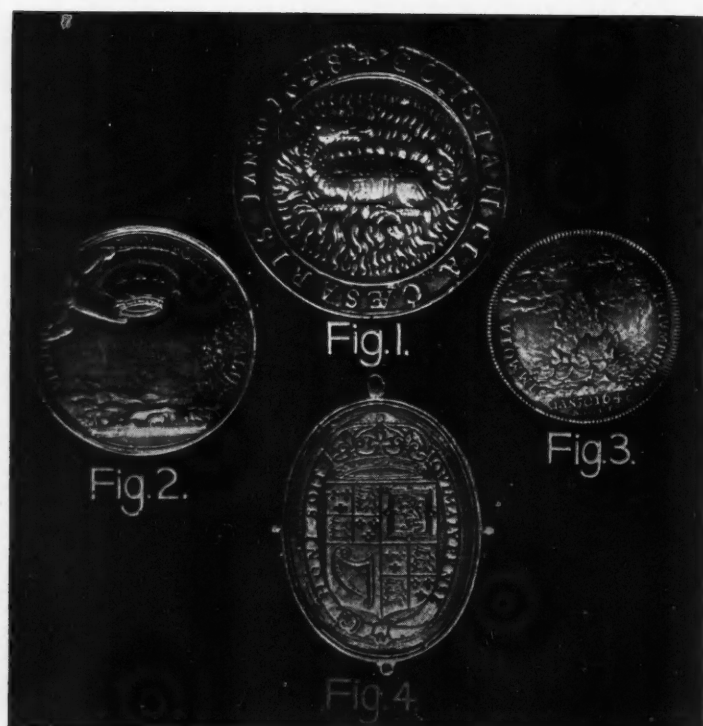
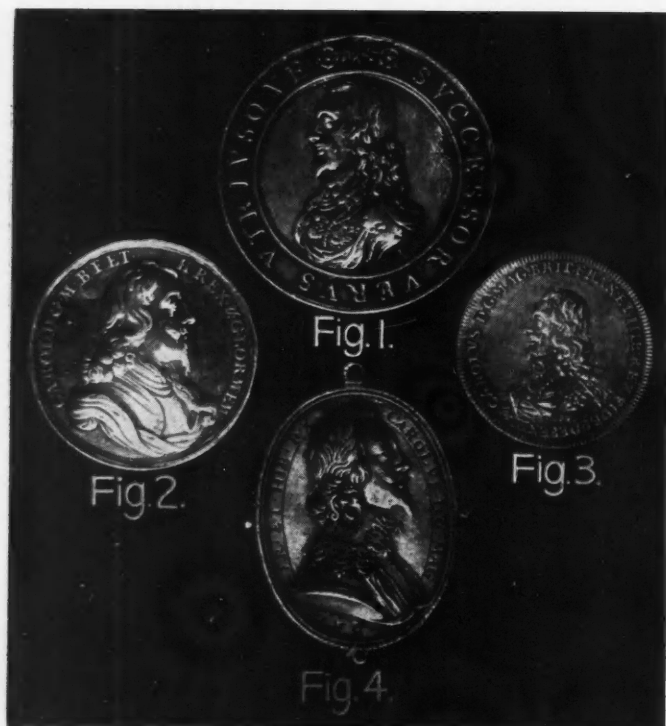
Fig. 2 is a specimen of the numerous commemorative medals of Charles issued after the Restoration: it was executed in England by John Roettier, one of a famous family of medallists. On the obverse is the bust of Charles in plain armour, with a little drapery thrown round the bottom of the bust: a love-lock adorns his left shoulder. The legend reads:

CAROL D. G. MB. F. ET H. REX. & GLOR. MEM. On the reverse a hand appears from Heaven holding a celestial crown: below is a landscape with sheep feeding without a shepherd, and the inscription *VIRTUT EX ME FORTUNAM EX ALIIS* (Seek virtue from me, fortune from others). John Evelyn pronounced this portrait of the King as "incomparably the most resembling his serene countenance when full of princely vigour."

Fig. 4 is not, strictly speaking, a memorial medal of Charles I. After the declaration of war in 1642, the country was divided into two contending portions, and a new era in medallic history begins. By far the greater number of pieces issued at this time are badges, that is, medals of an oval form, furnished with a ring for suspension, and bearing portraits of the leading statesmen and generals of the period. These served as military rewards to be worn by the partisans of either side. An especial interest is attached to these badges when one considers the circumstances under which they were issued, by whom they were worn, and the eminent men whose portraits they bear—a veritable gallery of contemporary portraiture. The Royalist badges are of various sizes, all cast, and are often provided with loops, so that they might be worn openly or secretly as the state of the times permitted. Fig. 4 is a good example of this kind of badge by Thomas Rawlins, carrying on the obverse a splendid portrait of King Charles with the Royal titles, and on the reverse the arms of England.

These medals and badges, once treasured by the members of the families of those "to whom the Majesty of the Crown and the Liberties of their Country were dear" (as the Falkland monument at Newbury states) bring clearly before us the intensity of the veneration with which the tragic figure of Charles I was regarded by his numerous supporters. Even to-day, after the passing of three centuries since the "memorable scene" at Whitehall with its over-mastering appeal in favour of the "royal actor," that interest and sympathy still persist. In the words of a Royalist poet—

*Nor shall Oblivion sit upon thy Herse,
Though there were neither Monument nor
Verse:
Thy Sufferings and thy Death let no man
name:
It was thy Glory, but the Kingdom's Shame.*



MEDALS STRUCK TO COMMEMORATE THE EXECUTION OF CHARLES I: OBVERSE AND (right) REVERSE

CRADLES OF ROYAL HEIRS By H. CLIFFORD SMITH

THE gold baptismal font made for King Charles II in 1661 to replace the ancient Royal font melted down when the Crown jewels were dispersed at the time of the Commonwealth is preserved with the rest of the regalia in the Tower of London. This font, at which every one of King George III's fifteen children (except Prince Alfred) were christened, was last brought from the Jewel House in the Tower for the christening of King George III's youngest child, Princess Amelia, in 1783.

For the christening of Prince Charles, infant son of Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh, the font used was the gilded one made for the christening in February, 1841, of Queen Victoria's first child, Victoria, Princess Royal, later Empress of Germany. It was used for each of the Queen's subsequent children and afterwards for those of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra and again for those of King George V and Queen Mary in their turn.

This sumptuous piece of English goldsmith's work (the bowl surrounded by water-lilies rising from a base bearing the Royal arms and adorned with winged cherubs holding lyres) was made by the goldsmiths E. J. and W. Barnard to the order of Queen Victoria in 1840, and is kept at Windsor Castle. The lily-font, as it is known, figures in the large oil painting of the christening of the Princess Royal in the Throne Room at Buckingham Palace in 1841, executed by C. R. Leslie, R.A., and now in the Royal collection. The font, which is 17 inches high, is shown standing upon a circular table in the middle of the picture.

This historic font is now familiar from photographs published in connection with the recent christening ceremony at Buckingham Palace. The existence, however, of the two Royal cradles illustrated here—both used for all Queen Victoria's children and the second used in turn for each one of King Edward VII and Queen Alexandra's, and King George V and Queen Mary's children—is hardly realised at the present time. Both of these Royal treasures were deposited on loan for exhibition in the London Museum—the one by King George V in 1920, the other by Queen Mary in 1935, to join the many other valuable relics of the Royal Family on loan there. Stored away for safety during the war and invisible during those long years, they are still, unfortunately, not available for inspection, inasmuch as the London Museum has been deprived of the use of its exhibition galleries at Lancaster House, which remains closed to the public. Special thanks are therefore due to the King and to Queen Mary for graciously granting permission for their reproduction in COUNTRY LIFE.

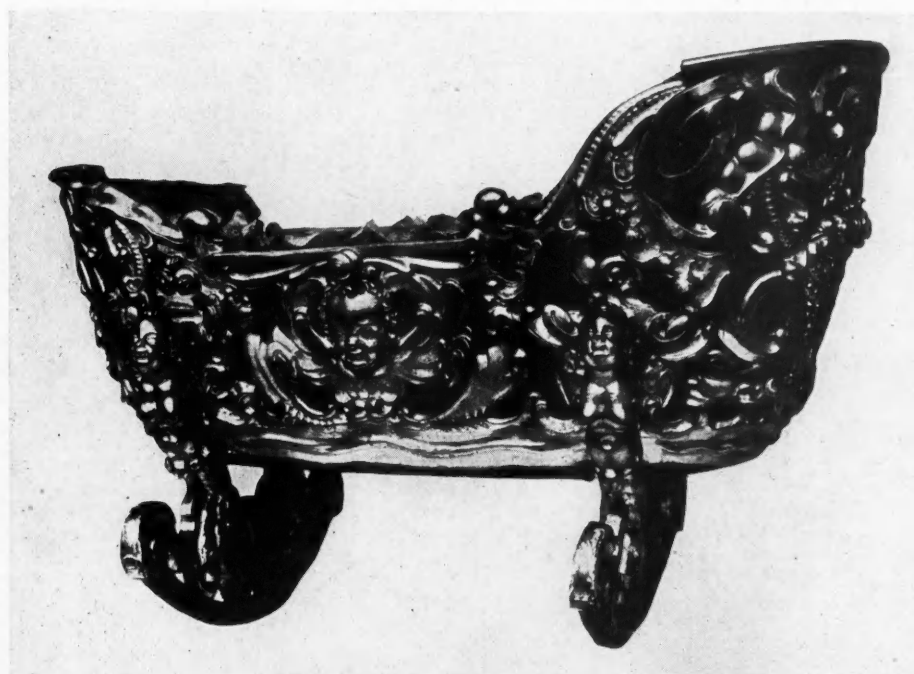
The first, the older of these two historic cradles, is the elaborately carved and gilded rocking cradle with rockers flanked by terminal female figures and its body decorated with intricate carved scroll-work centring on either side in smiling cherub masks. The date of this most interesting and uncommon example of carved woodwork has hitherto been undetermined; but recent search which I have made among early engraved ornament, including that illustrated in Guillemard's *Les Maîtres Ornemanistes*, has revealed the date with practical certainty as being about 1630. Ornament of this peculiar kind, known as "le style Louis XIII," simultaneously manifested itself in various forms in France, Germany and the Low Countries, and, to a smaller extent, here. Those who would pursue the subject



UPHOLSTERED SWING-COT MADE IN 1840 AND USED FOR ALL QUEEN VICTORIA'S, QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S AND QUEEN MARY'S CHILDREN. Lent by H.M. Queen Mary to the London Museum. Reproduced by gracious permission of Her Majesty Queen Mary

further will find examples of it in the engraved designs of Abraham Bosse, Lucas Kilian and Michael le Blon. The cradle is definitely of German workmanship. It seems probable that it was a gift to Queen Victoria from the Prince Consort. It was last used for Queen Victoria's youngest child, Princess Beatrice, born in 1857.

The second cradle, a swing-cot, is of mahogany partly enriched with gilding and upholstered with cream-coloured silk damask patterned with flowers. It was made for Queen Victoria, at the same time as the lily-font, for the use of her first child, Princess Victoria, born on November 21, 1840, and used, as an alternative to the carved and gilded cradle of 1630 for each of Her Majesty's subsequent children. I have been unable, so far, to discover the name of its makers. It was in all probability the work of Messrs. Dowbiggin, of Mount Street, Mayfair (predecessors of Messrs. Holland & Sons) the Royal cabinet-makers and upholsterers, who in 1837 provided Queen Victoria's throne and throne canopy—still in the Throne Room at Buckingham Palace. It was given to Queen Alexandra when Princess of Wales, and in due course to Queen Mary and was used by each of their children, including the present King.



CARVED AND GILDED CRADLE OF ABOUT 1630, USED FOR ALL QUEEN VICTORIA'S CHILDREN. Lent by H.M. the King to the London Museum. Reproduced by gracious permission of His Majesty the King

ADDERBURY, OXFORDSHIRE — II

By GORDON NARES

The 13th-century church, the glory of this noble village, is rendered the more notable by the chancel having been rebuilt 1408-19 by Richard Winchcombe, outstanding among identified master masons

THREE fine churches, separated by only a few miles, stand like sentinels in a line athwart the wolds along which runs the road from Banbury to Oxford. Their spires are the subject of an ancient jingle:—

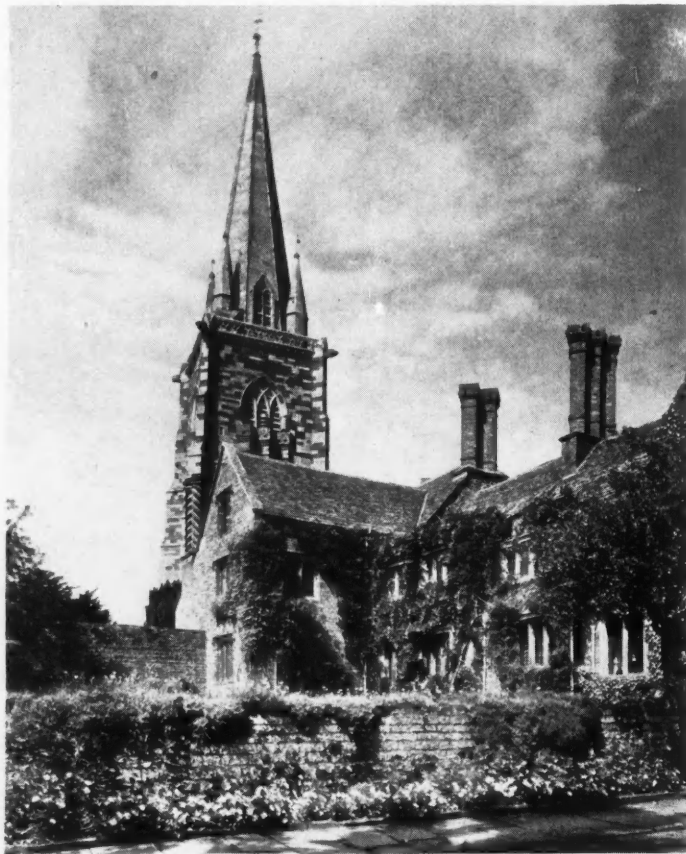
Bloxham for length,
Adderbury for strength,
Kings Sutton for beauty.

Each of these churches dominates its attendant village, Bloxham by sheer size and Kings Sutton by its magnificent hilltop position, but Adderbury is not so advantageously sited and its influence is more subtle and remote. No clear view of the church can be obtained except from across the Sor Brook, but the influence of that great gaunt spire makes itself felt in every corner of Adderbury East, whether it is seen stopping the view at the end of a lane, towering above the cottage roofs or glimpsed through the trees.

Adderbury Church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was begun about 1250. It is cruciform in plan with a west tower, broad nave and aisles, Decorated north and south porches, and Perpendicular transepts, which show traces of early round arched windows built up, with the remains of wall paintings in their reveals. The clere-storey walls of the transepts are carried on two 14th-century columns with unusual capitals, on the south side four knights with arms linked, on the north the busts of four ladies (Fig. 4). The exterior walls of the aisles carry a continuous frieze (Fig. 2), depicting a lively series of musicians and their instruments (ranging from cymbals to what might be bagpipes), birds, animals, faces—the whole gamut of mediæval imagery.

The main interest of the church, however, lies in the chancel (Fig. 3), and its attendant sacristy, which contains an oriel window (left of Fig. 10), an unusual feature of church architecture. The chancel had collapsed when the parish was "appropriated" by William of Wykeham for his Oxford foundation, New College, and was rebuilt between 1408 and 1419 by the Warden and Fellows. The College archives contain the complete mediæval accounts, extracts from which were published by the Oxfordshire Record Society in 1926.

New College made a direct contribution towards the expenses of the chancel when necessary, but most of the cost was defrayed from the rent paid by the "firmarius," or bailiff, who took over

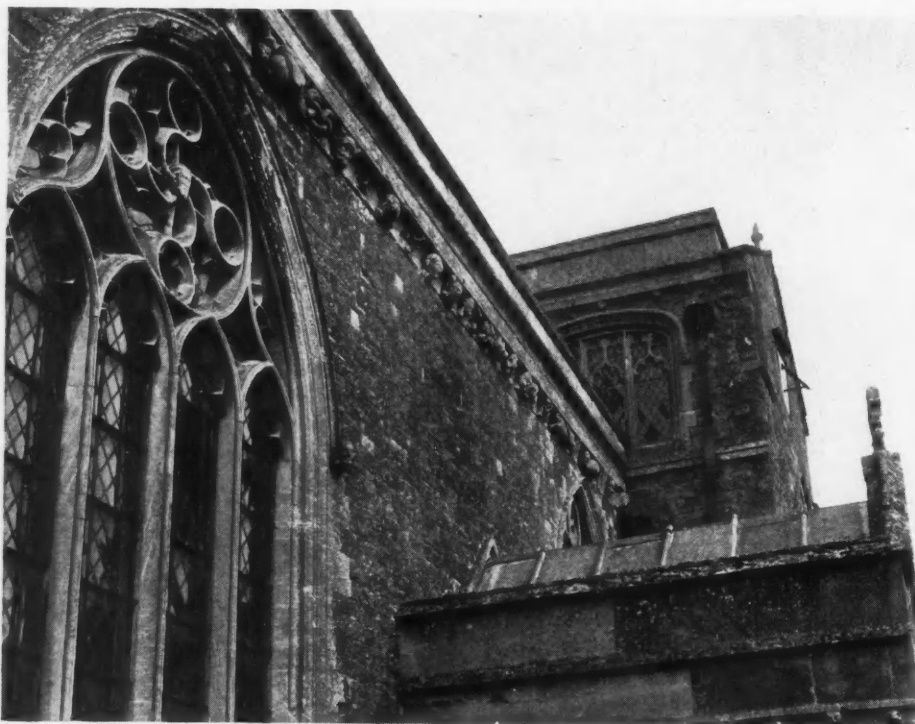


1.—THE MANOR HOUSE OF ADDEBURY EAST, DOMINATED BY THE CHURCH

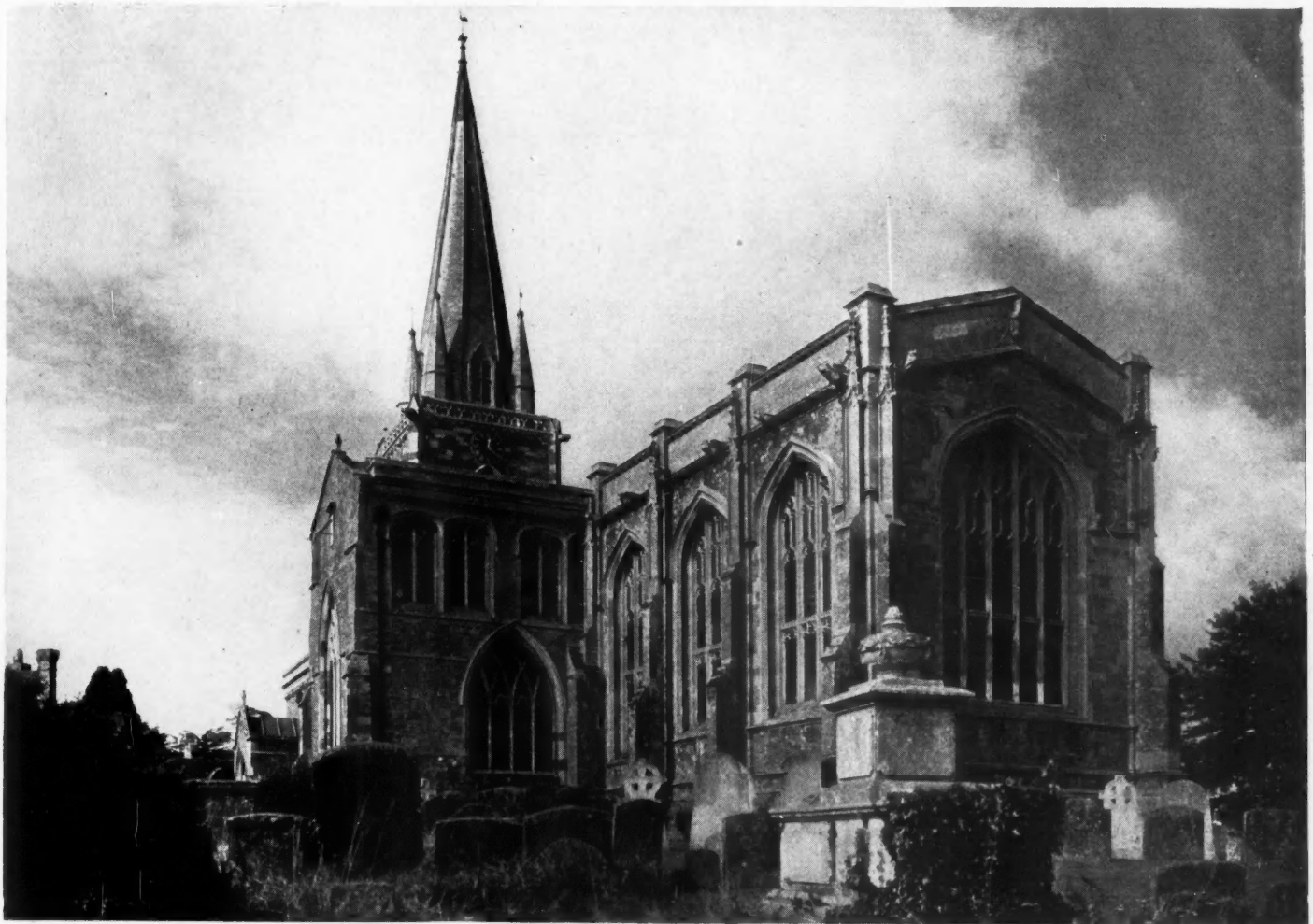
the manorial incomings of the College for an annual sum of £54 13s. 4d. and presumably made as much as he could out of the transaction. The bailiff, one John Berewyk, and, at his death two years before the completion of the work, his successor, Simon Veysey, rendered their accounts to the bursar on the feast of the Virgin Mary each year. They are written in Latin narrative form, which makes the addition and subtraction incredibly difficult, but Mr. Hobson, who edited the *Rectoria*, found an error of only one farthing for the eleven years in which the accounts run together, although other minor mistakes do occur. It is evident that the bailiff did not do the auditing himself, as the totals are written in a different hand. On one occasion Berewyk applied for nine years' expenses for cleaning out the church and riding to Oxford to pay his rent, but the attempt failed (a tenant was in law compelled to seek his landlord to pay rent and the parishioners were responsible for cleaning out their church); the paragraph was neatly crossed out and the amount omitted from the total. The task of auditing was performed by the official representatives of the College, who kept a careful eye on the financial arrangements, but do not appear to have interfered in any way with the design of the building.

This has until recently been ascribed to William of Wykeham himself, but his claims to being a great builder rest largely on the fact that he was responsible for the organisation and financing of various building ventures, and not for their architecture as such (he was Supervisor of the King's Works at one time, but then so was the poet Chaucer, in 1390). In any case, he died in 1404 and the first of the accounts for work done at Adderbury, the accounts which prove conclusively who did design the chancel, was not submitted until 1409.

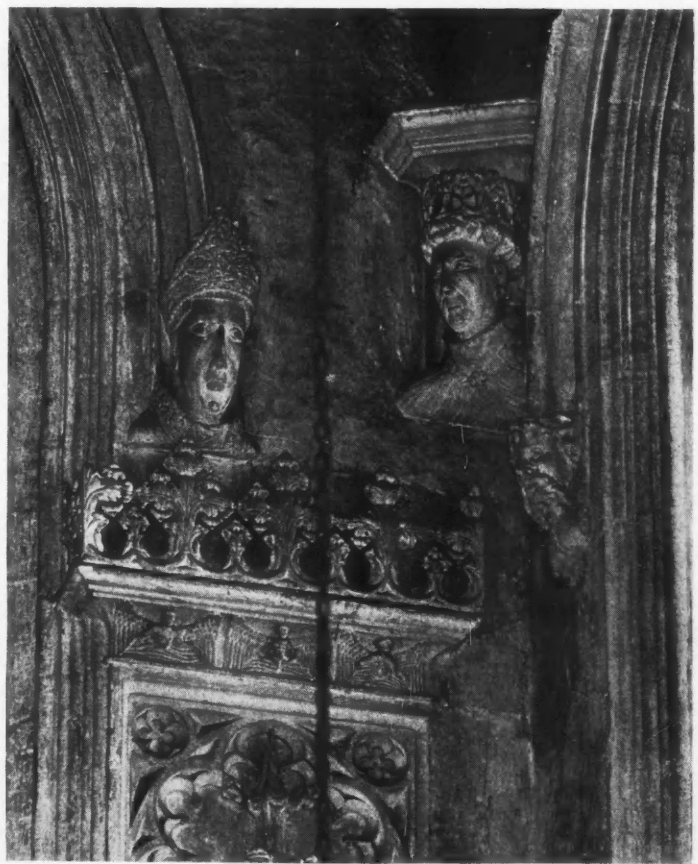
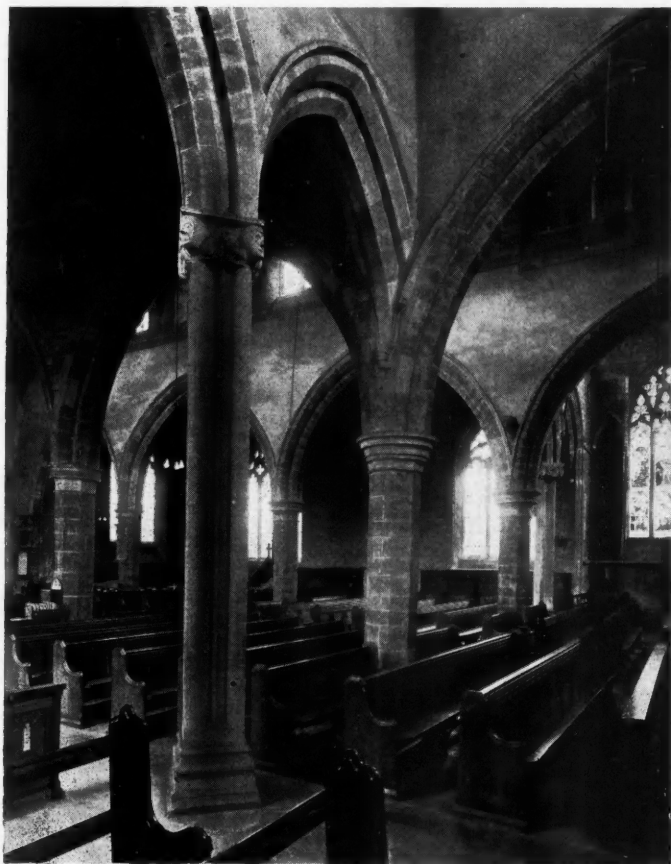
From the sums disbursed for materials and expenses, one is able to tell from year to year the progress and nature of the work in



2.—THE SOUTH AISLE OF THE CHURCH SHOWING THE FRIEZE



3.—THE CHURCH FROM THE SOUTH-EAST SHOWING WINCHCOMBE'S CHANCEL



4.—THE INTERIOR OF THE NAVE FROM THE SOUTH TRANSEPT, WITH THE "KNIGHTS' COLUMN."
(Right) 5.—CORBEL-HEADS OF WILLIAM OF WYKEHAM (?) AND KING HENRY V IN THE CHANCEL



6.—CROSSHILL HOUSE, ADDERBURY WEST



7.—THE MANOR HOUSE, ADDERBURY WEST



8.—THE OLD RECTORY, ADDERBURY EAST

hand (including interesting details like the amount of the mason's ale allowance and the fact that they used hurdles instead of planks for scaffolding), together with the wages paid. Most of the workmen are mentioned by name, for example, Gentleman, Irish and Loverich, labourers, Young, Clark and Ypewell, lower-paid masons, Reed, Saltcombe, Rudifer and Cropredy, higher-paid masons, and the carpenter, John Carpenter. But the most important name, and that which appears most frequently and prominently, is Winchcombe, the master mason, who combined the functions of senior craftsman and architect, in other words, the man to whom the credit for the design of the chancel must go.

Richard Winchcombe is believed to have come from Winchcomb in Gloucestershire, and to have served his apprenticeship on Gloucester Cathedral, which was the most advanced "school" of the day. His mason-craft has many of the Gloucester tendencies, such as the four-centred arch, which was only just beginning to appear at that time, and which he employed at Adderbury. He was in constant attendance on the chancel for eleven years, except for a break of four months, when his assistants Reed and Saltcombe were called in for advice, and paid a



9.—LAUREL COTTAGE, ADDERBURY EAST

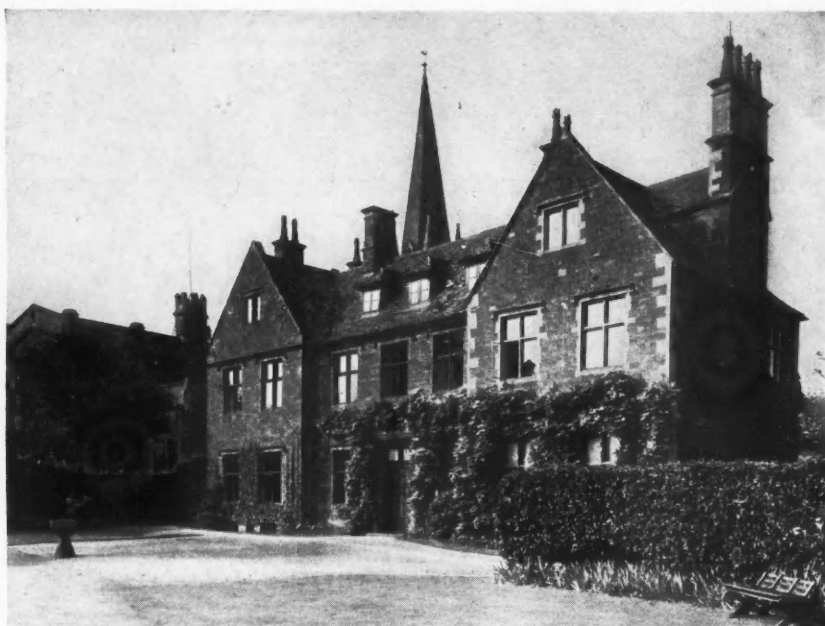
bonus of six shillings. He was often the only mason on the site, especially when the more delicate work was being done, for which he was personally responsible. His weekly pay fluctuated from 4s. 10d. in the winter to 6s. 1d. in the summer; Reed and Saltcombe varied between 2s. 6d. and 3s., while the labourers received 1s. 8d., except Gentleman, who for some reason got only 1s. 6d. The glaziers, working under contract, were paid £29 6s. 8d., but unfortunately their names are not recorded, and it is impossible to tell whether they were English or Flemish. The total cost to New College has been estimated at about £400, including a "tip" of £6 to Winchcombe. Mr. Hobson, in 1926, suggested thirty as a multiplier to give an equivalent sum in modern currency.

Twelve years after the completion of the work at Adderbury, and presumably on the recommendation of the New College authorities, Winchcombe was appointed by the University of Oxford to be director of work at the New Divinity School, with an annual stipend of 40s., a gown worth 13s. 4d., a weekly wage of 4s., lodgings in Oxford and forage for one horse. He died before the work was finished; it was completed by Thomas Ellyn and, according to Sir William St. John Hope, the better known William Orchard. There is a striking likeness between the Divinity School and the chancel at Adderbury. Other

works in the neighbourhood which can be ascribed to Winchcombe are windows in the churches at Deddington and Broughton, the Milcombe Chapel at Bloxham and the Wilcote Chapel at North Leigh.

Sir Gilbert Scott restored the chancel at Adderbury 1867-70, using the Winchcombe windows at Bloxham as a model. There had been a previous restoration by Buckler 1831-34. A print in the sacristy, dated 1824, shows the north window of the chancel blocked, and what appears to be Georgian tracery in the east window. The bust above the exterior of the east window is reputed to be that of William of Wykeham. The imposts of the window arches and roof corbels within are clearly intended to be portraits (Fig. 5) and with little doubt carved by Winchcombe himself. That on the right is certainly Henry V, the other probably William of Wykeham.

There is a remarkable assembly of heraldically carved Queen Anne and Georgian tombstones propped against the wall which separates the churchyard from the manor house of Adderbury East (Fig. 1), once the home of the Bustard family. This is a mediæval building, but has been extensively altered during the inter-war years and only the dining-room and a bedroom over it retain traces of their character as part of a hall house. It was here that the Manorial Courts were held until as recently as 1922. New



10.—THE GRANGE, ADDERBURY EAST



11.—THE MILL, ADDERBURY EAST

College still possess a few of the very early Rolls. They deal mostly with minor offences of battery and assault, of inferior brewing and overcharging under the Assize of Ale, for failure to repair houses and put in an appearance at harvest time, and, to quote Mr. Hobson, "... in one case, obviously of some delicacy, the College as Lord of the Manor is presented for not keeping the bridge in proper repair and the decision is that counsel is to be taken with the Lord." There are also records of "heriots," duties payable to the Lord at death, among them a draught horse, a red cow, a pigling and brass pots of varying value.

Other papers at New College concerning Adderbury are the accounts submitted 1421-23, by Simon Veysey, for the construction of the tithe-barn, a kiln, bakehouse, pigsty and sheep hovel, all for the sum of £86. William Mason received £20 5s. 4d. for building the walls of the tithe-barn with seven buttresses. There are now only five bays, but the building has obviously undergone a good deal of alteration; at the time of writing it is having some well-merited repairs done to the roof.

Opposite the tithe-barn is what at first sight appears to be an ordinary garage door, set in a row of cottages, which, when opened, leads under an archway to the tiny paved and lawned forecourt of a charming Queen Anne cottage (Fig. 9). This, like so many houses in Adderbury, was added to in Victorian times, its dormer

windows and porch being embellished with curvaceous barge boards, but they do not detract much from the initial surprise given by a view of this little house from the road, framed like a picture by its archway entrance.

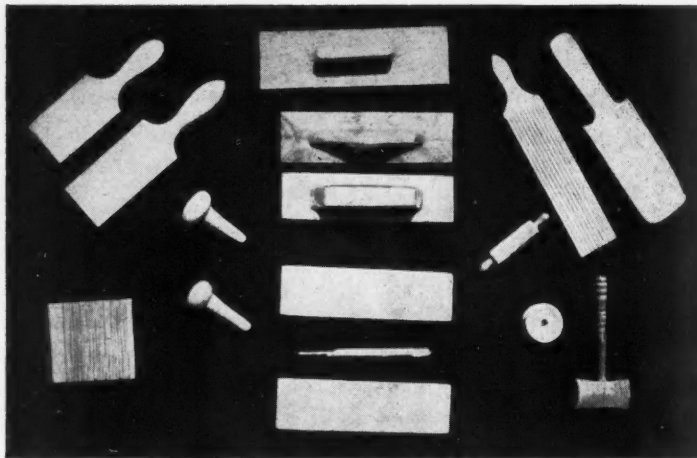
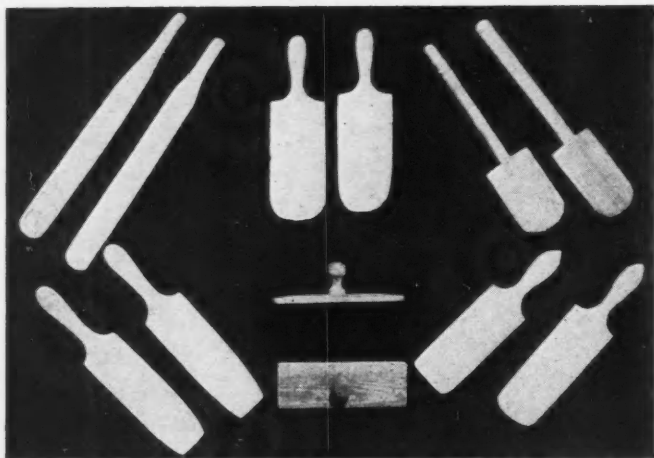
Here the village street divides, on the right leading down to the bridge, on the left to a cul-de-sac which serves the grange (Fig. 10), the church, the manor house and the mill, passing the gate piers of the old rectory (Fig. 8), a lopsided Georgian stone house of pleasing appearance. The cottages straggle up the lane on the far side of the Sor Brook to Crosshill House and the Manor House, Adderbury West. Crosshill House (Fig. 6) is an early double-fronted stone house to which has been applied a three-storeyed Georgian façade, terminating in great solid pilasters. The Manor House (Fig. 7), viciously re-fenestrated in the last century, looks out on to a forecourt with a high screen wall containing three delightful pairs of stone gateposts, gropingly classical in design. The pair that give on to the lane have had their wrought-iron gates removed and the opening has been built up. From here you can see back across the valley to the church, "bosomed high in tufted trees," and so on to Bloxham, Milcombe and the Cotswolds.



12.—A QUIET LANE IN ADDERBURY WEST

FOOD FROM THE FARM

By ALLAN JOBSON



CREAM-POT STIRRERS (top left), AND BUTTER-BOARDS, SOMETIMES CALLED SCOTCH HANDS. (Right) IN THIS ILLUSTRATION ARE BUTTER-PATS AND BUTTER-BOARDS, WOODEN PEGS FOR BUNGING THE WASTE-HOLE OF A BUTTER KEELER, RIBBED ROLLER FOR IMPRINTING A PATTERN ON BUTTER, AND A WOODEN Mallet

FIFTY years ago, butter-making was one of the arts or mysteries of farm life. It was carried out once a week, preferably on a Tuesday, and does not seem to have caused quite such an upheaval as brewing or the monthly wash. Neither does it appear to have necessitated such early rising, but was accomplished during the morning between breakfast and the mid-day meal.

The dairy attached to the farm-house was usually a one-storeyed building, and lay on the north or cool side of the home. It had a stone-flagged or brick floor, lattice windows, and an elder tree in attendance to ward off flies, and evil spirits. Wide shelves running along the walls held the flat shallow pans into which the milk was emptied after each milking and in which it was left for some hours to allow the cream to rise to the surface.

At one end was the cheese recess, fenced off into a compartment of its own with latticed partitions. The temperature of the dairy could be regulated by means of the lattice windows, which were provided with shutters which were moved according to the direction of the wind. Needless to say, the dairy was kept spotlessly clean.

The milk-pans or bowls were tended daily, and the cream was skimmed off by means of skimmers or fleeters (the latter term is from Suffolk), flattish round utensils, perforated, with a wooden handle. These were usually of tin, but might be of brass or copper. First the index finger was run round the edge of the cream to detach it from the bowl, and then the cream was skimmed into a pail. To preserve the cream, some of which was a week old, it was necessary to stir it occasionally with flat wooden sticks known as cream-pot stirrers or ladles, and salt-petre was added. The skimmed milk was sold at three or four pints for a penny, or emptied into the swill-tubs for the pigs.

The dairy utensils were nearly all of wood, and were kept shiningly white by means of constant scourings. To this end wood-ash was used, and it was applied by wheat or rye straw wisps that were wetted and dipped into the ash. The ash also provided a washing lye, the ash being placed in a perforated container and water being allowed to filter through into a receptacle below.

When the churn was prepared, the interior had to be of a certain temperature. In more modern times this was gauged by a thermometer, but the older generation could tell by simply thrusting a hand into the churn. In cold weather the churn was rinsed out with hot water. The cream was then poured in, the opening closed, and the fun commenced:

Slow rolls the churn, its load of clogging cream

*At once forgoes its quality and name;
From knotty particles first floating wide
Congealing butter's dash'd from side to side.*

Butter is not made, it "comes," as indicated by the little verse that was often chanted while the churn revolved:

*Come, butter, come,
Peter stands at the gate,
Waiting for a buttered cake.
Come, butter, come.*

Sometimes it came, sometimes it did not. And if it came too soon it was flaccid and soft. The normal time was 30-45 minutes. But it was possible to go on all day and for the butter still not to "come." When this happened the cream was taken out, left all night and a fresh start made in the morning. Once the operator had begun she had to keep on, except for an occasional halt to vent the churn and let out the air. If this was not done, the contents would "bloom," or be covered with froth. But she could tell by the rhythmical sound if all was well. Welcome to her ears was the soft purring—"Lump—lump. Lump—lump"; but should it be "Lump . . . lump, or Lump . . . lump," then trouble was in store.

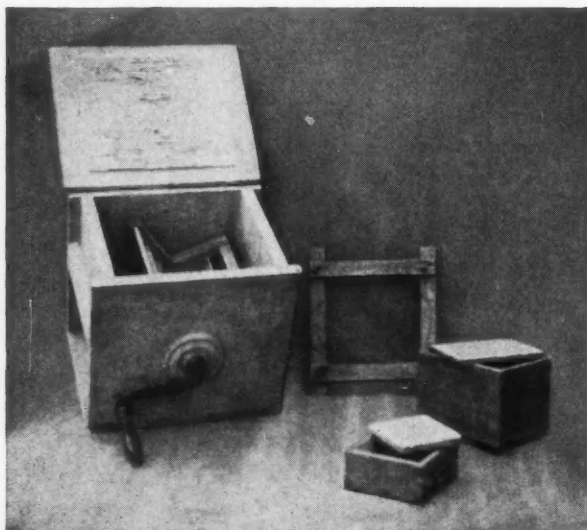
Owing to its capricious nature, butter was an easy prey to spells and charms. Should an old witch put her head in the doorway while the process was in hand and be unkindly treated, then good-bye butter! I heard of a gypsy woman who appeared when the licensee of an inn, to

which a farm was attached, was busy churning for his wife. Being somewhat nettled that morning he gruffly bade the wanderer be gone, whereupon she informed him he would get no butter that day. Neither did he! But an old shoe tied to the churn has been known to set things right.

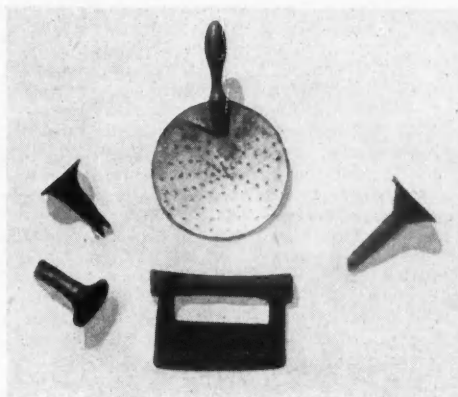
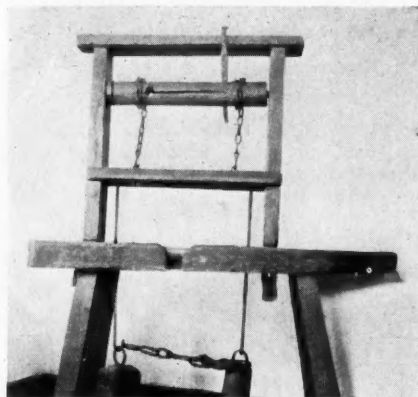
When the butter arrived, the butter-milk was first let out of the churn, and the butter extracted by hand and placed in a butter keeler, a low tub on legs, in which was clean water. It was then worked to extract any more butter-milk, and washed with several applications of fresh water, the old water being let out by means of a waste-hole in the bottom of the keeler, bunged by a wooden peg. This done, the butter was placed on the wooden counter, and duly weighed up into pounds and half-pounds on old wooden scales. Alternatively, it was sold in "yards" or "pints" (a pint is a little more than a pound). The pounds and half-pounds were patted up into brick shapes with butter-boards or pats which were also known as Scotch hands. These pats were sometimes ribbed, the finishing touches being given by a little ribbed roller, or by a butter marker set in a handle which imprinted a pattern. These and similar dainty little designs so characteristic of more picturesque days are thought to have denoted the type of farm that produced the butter—a sheaf of corn indicating a mixed farm; sprigs of sweet-gale, a mountain pasture; a swan, a valley farm; a cow, some specially fine animal and a great milker. When the finishing touches had been applied the butter was left for the night so as to be ready for disposal in the morning.

A barrel-churn produced 46 lb. of butter at one operation, and was fitted inside with leaves or planes against which the cream flopped in the revolutions. The box of the box-churn (Fig. 3) is of elm with nicely turned paterae on the two sides, but the paddles or fans are of box-wood or hickory to withstand the wear in the churning. Bearings for the iron shaft of the handle are formed by sections cut from leg-of-mutton bones. The sides are concave at the base to obviate any awkward right-angles within. It dates from the latter part of the 18th century or early in the 19th century, is much worm-eaten, and was in use until a few months ago.

Cheese-making varied with the counties. Fuller in his *Worthies*, describes the different kinds, and awards the palm to Wales; "Foxes are said to be the best tasters of the fineness of flesh, flies of the sweetest grapes, and mice of the tenderest cheese: and the last (when they could compass choice in that kind) have given their verdict for the goodness of the Welsh."



BOX-CHURN, CHEESE-BOXES, AND A STRAINING RACK



A CHEESE-PRESS. (Middle) A SKIMMER OR "FLEETER" FOR REMOVING CREAM, A SAUSAGE-MEAT CHOPPER AND SAUSAGE FUNNELS. (Right) HOG-STOOL, CHOPPING BOARD AND SAUSAGE-MEAT CHOPPER

Of the Somerset cheese he writes: "The best and biggest in England are made at Cheddar in this county. They may be called Corporation Cheeses, made by the joint dairies of the whole parish putting their milk together; and each one poor and rich, receiving their share according to their portion; so that none may think, that the unity and amity of those females neighbours, living so lovingly together, giveth the better runnet and relish to their handy work!"

The remarks on Cheshire give a clue to its quality:—"This county doth afford the best for quantity and quality; and yet their cows are not (as in other shires) housed in the winter; so that it may seem strange that the hardest kine should yield the tenderest cheese. Some essayed in vain to make the like in other places, though hence they fetched both their kine and dairy-maids. It seems they should have fetched their ground too (wherein surely some occult excellency in this kind), or else so good cheese will not be made. I hear not the like commendation of the butter in this county: and perchance these two commodities are like stars in a different horizon, so that the elevation of the one to eminency is the depression of the other."

And, lastly, of Suffolk—"Most excellent are made herein, whereof the finest are very thin, as intended not for food but digestion."

Suffolk was noted for its excellent Stiltons, but was held in derision for its "Bangs," which were hard and toothless, derived from milk "three times skimm'd sky-blue."

To obtain a good cheese full milk had to be used, into which some calf's maw (contained in a bladder and evil smelling) was added, forming rennet that curdled the milk (later, this rennet was obtained in chemical form). The curds were placed in a muslin cloth spread over a wooden frame; the cloth spread flat, and an indent made with the hand to form a bag. They were then rested on a pail to allow the whey to drain off. Wonmill, or milk cheese, so named from one meal, i.e., one feeding of the cow, was placed in the little wooden boxes containing perforations in sides and bottoms, and flat round stones used as weights to press down the lid, then placed on the cheese shelves to allow of further drainage of the whey. In many old farm-houses cheese-presses were used, weighted with huge stones or iron weights to squeeze out the whey.

Suffolk Stilton was a large cheese also made with new milk to which was added suet to cause mould. These were often placed under the tap of a cask of old beer or wine, the drips from which could assist in the ripening.

Killing the pig was a great event in the domestic round of country life, full of the greatest satisfaction to all except the pig, for literally nothing of the animal was wasted. Amid lamentation and much wailing it was led forth to be "stuck" and then placed on the hog-stool, which might be of oak but was more probably of elm. The carcase was then scalded and scraped to remove all hair, hung up and cut down the middle from snout to tail and the entrails removed. These consisted of the pluck (liver), lights, milt and veil; to which might be added tongue, heart, feet, eye-bones and rinds off the back. These were all boiled up and turned into pork-cheeses, while the blood and other offal made black-

puddings and faggots. The carcase was duly divided up into loin and breast; fore-legs or hands; back-legs or hams; the chaps, which were the two halves of the face; and leaf-lard which came from the back.

The coverings of the intestines were cleaned and used as sausage-skins; and lest one should forget those delectable country morsels, it should be recalled they were all of meat, seasoned with sage, black pepper and nutmeg. The meat for these was minced by hand by means of a chopper used in conjunction with a chopping-board that had a wooden beading on its three sides. Apart from the necessity of this hand-work, owing to the absence of mincing machines, there was virtue in it, for it is recorded of Queen Victoria that she insisted on her sausages being of meat chopped by hand. The skins were filled by pressing the meat through a funnel with a

fairly large stem, on to which the skin was gathered, by thumb and finger. Eight sausages went to a pound.

If hams were to be cured they were pickled at home, branded and sent to the driers. Recently I obtained an excellent recipe for Suffolk sweet pickle from an old lady of ninety who was brought up in more spacious days. "Take 1 lb. coarse salt, 1 lb. brown sugar, 1 pint of old beer, ½ oz. prunella (broken up), 1 lb. brown treacle, 2 pints of cold water." This was poured into an earthenware pan shaped like the ham, the ham was laid inside it, and was then turned and rubbed all over with the mixture daily. After its return from the driers it was sewn up in a muslin bag, care having been taken to rub salt into its nose and close to the bone, then hung up until required. The curing took place from October 11 (old Michaelmas) to March 11.

POACHING, PAST AND PRESENT

By J. B. DROUGHT

WITHIN the lifetimes of our elder sportsmen the technique of poaching has altered a good deal. Here and there old-timers with their "long dogs" are still in evidence, but they are more or less museum pieces now, and their successors exhibit none of the sportsmanship which so often characterised the old offenders. In many instances the latter plied their trade as much for the fun of the chase as for what they got out of it; to most modern poachers the chase means nothing more than an easier way to line their pockets than is represented by a job of work.

Poaching has passed through three distinct phases in the last eighty years or so. There have always been two classes of poachers, the professional, and the occasional; the former designedly law breaking and catering for the market, the latter not looking for trouble but not averse from scuppering ground game when the coast is clear for their own and their friends' enjoyment.

In the '60's there was little intensive game preservation as we understand the term to-day, and partridge netting was the most paying line on properties where one, or at most two, keepers had extensive beats to guard. When, some twenty years later, intensive pheasant rearing became fashionable, the professional realised at once that a new and more profitable business was open to him, and from then on organised poaching on a large scale continued for a considerable time. Nightly battles between armed gangs and keepers, often with fatal results, were a common occurrence, but paradoxically enough that very increase in game stocks which had so greatly benefited the law-breakers led eventually to their discomfiture. As artificial rearing became more general, so the number of birds legitimately marketed increased and prices lowered. The professional poachers were never in a position to dictate terms to those who obliged them by taking their illicit gains, and consequently, being forced to accept prices considerably below current market values, they were often forced out of business, the intake being incommensurate with the risks they ran.

Seldom, if ever, in recent years have we heard of nightly forays, and organised gangs are past history.

It has been argued that, if wild game were to rank as property, the toleration so often extended to the occasional sporadic poacher would disappear. It is one of the anomalies of our Game Laws which in their main provisions have remained unaltered since their enactment in 1831, that no one—not even the owner of the land on which they nest and thrive—has any property in wild-bred birds until they are in the legal phrase "brought into possession" by killing or capture. But whatever may be the legal aspect, commonsense suggests that game, in consideration of which men pay down good money for the exercise of sporting rights, is property in whose protection they do neither more nor less than those who safeguard their household goods. If we called a spade a spade, and poaching larceny, it would in time diminish, and eventually, like smuggling, probably die out. For then professional poachers would be branded as common thieves, and game dealers who bought of them would become receivers of stolen goods.

It may be true that in many instances "occasional" poaching is due to an imperfect acquaintance with the law. I doubt if any Act of Parliament has lent itself to so much vague interpretation as the Ground Game Act of 1880, and I would go so far as to suggest that not more than one in every ten of those who have been shooting all their lives is correctly versed in its provisions. There is nothing complicated in it; but, for example, many a farmer genuinely believes that the clause permitting him "and one other person authorised by him in writing to kill ground game with firearms" confers on him the licence to give all his friends in turn a day out with the rabbits. The law is, of course, that he cannot chop and change, for the "one other person" is by the Act confined to "a member of his household or an employee or a person employed and paid for the express purpose." For this reason, while, as is well known, ignorance

of the law is no excuse for its transgression, it is not easy to proceed against those who plead that they have "leave to shoot." Recently, a neighbour of mine, having earmarked some newly-worked burrows on a rough (un-keepered) shoot rented from a local farmer, took out his ferrets to find that a quartet had forestalled him with a round dozen netted rabbits already in the bag. To prosecute would have involved his personal friend, the farmer, and so he had to grin and bear it, and there is no question but that scores of "occasional" poachers take advantage of the loopholes which the imperfect understanding of the Ground Game Act affords them.

If organised raids of ruffians are features of the past there is still as much, if not more, petty game stealing to be reckoned with. The category in which I have placed "occasional" offenders, has been supplemented since the war by otherwise law-abiding citizens whose aim is purely and simply to augment the deadly monotonous austerity of the weekly ration. In other words, they do not work for any monetary gain. But, none the less, they are becoming a serious nuisance, inasmuch as, thanks largely to the apathy of game preservers and the large number of unkeepered shoots, they do not seem to realise that their activities are anti-social. Few, if any of them, have illicitly taken game or anything else before in their lives, and many would probably express surprise and even indignation were it represented that they were law breakers.

As a class they are unimportant as com-

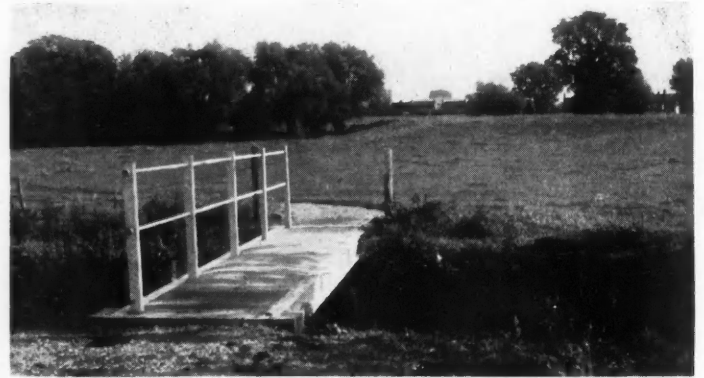
pared with the "professional" villains of the piece. These poachers are, in general, real bad lots, men who have never done a full day's work and never will. Their technique differs from that of their predecessors, thanks entirely to improved methods of execution and escape. Rifles fitted with silencers provide the former and motor-cars the latter. Old time devices, like catapults, liming, sulphur fumes and all the rest of it are out of date. But, in broad daylight, nothing is easier than to pull up a car, "brown" a covey feeding in the stubble and be off long before any keeper can appear upon the scene. Likewise at night, two or three cars will be in service—one, from which a few shots are fired as a decoy for watching keepers, a second to which all lethal instruments, long nets, etc. are immediately transferred, while the occupants of the third car are busy with their silencers. Everything is planned with mathematical precision, and the profits are well worth the small risk entailed, especially in these days when properties are understaffed.

Moreover the ranks of professional poachers are stiffened in these days by reason of the prices obtainable in the Black Market for game of all kinds. In my own part of the country long netting for rabbits and gate netting for hares are a nightly occurrence, and many of the participants are people who before the war never had lot or part in poaching. But 50s. and 30s. a brace for pheasants and partridges respectively, 25s. apiece for hares, and from 6s. to 8s. each for rabbits in the Black Market prove

an irresistible temptation to the unscrupulous. Many drivers and conductors of long-distance motor convoys to the North are making a comfortable non-taxable income from this "side-line," which will undoubtedly increase so long as controls persist and landowners remain indifferent and apathetic. That, I venture to suggest, is half the trouble. People will not prosecute chiefly because they cannot be bothered and know that seldom can the punishment be made to fit the crime. The Poaching Prevention Acts of 1828, 1844 and 1862, give the police the right to confiscate weapons and other instruments and to detain suspects, but they very definitely restrict the powers of landowners and keepers against those who break the law, and only under the Night Poaching Act of 1844 can those convicted of violence suffer any extended terms of imprisonment with hard labour.

The consequence is that more often than not offenders get off with caution or a fine for which there is ample in the common pool; the wicked flourish in their wickedness, and we mostly wink at poaching as our fathers did before us. Yet it is high time for shooting men in general to rouse themselves. Game stocks are at a low ebb, and not as yet to be resuscitated by adventitious aids. The menace of professional poaching is increasing daily; its practitioners spare neither eggs nor breeding stocks, and unless steps are soon taken to convict them as the common thieves they are, we shall be bemoaning barren acres in many districts for a generation.

THE FORGOTTEN PACKHORSE BRIDGE



THE HALF-HIDDEN PACKHORSE BRIDGE AND A NEW STEEL AND CONCRETE STRUCTURE WITH GRIDS TO PREVENT CATTLE FROM CROSSING

THE book said there was a packhorse bridge in Appleford in Berkshire. Having come to the village I called at a small shop partly to buy some apples and partly to enquire where the bridge might be.

"Packhorse bridge? I've never heard of one!" was the answer to my question.

"Well, . . . er . . . do you know if there's an old bridge anywhere in the parish, an old bridge which is very narrow, too narrow for carts?"

"There's Miller's Bridge. If you go out across the fields to Wittenham you'll pass near that. . . . But as for a packhorse bridge, I've never heard of one, and" (at this point the lady's tone became indignant) "I've been here over twenty years."

As I was looking for a bridge and not for a row, I went my way, past the church and along a field path which was evidently used by walkers and cyclists. Nowhere was there any sign of an old bridge. At one place the path was carried over a large ditch by a new steel and concrete footbridge, interesting to a student of footbridges because it had at each end a grid of steel bars to prevent cattle from crossing. The device is familiar on roads leading across commons, and at drive entrances, and it was used of old in Cornwall and Wales at entrances to churchyards, but this was the first modern footbridge in which I had seen grids.

Wittenham Clumps were visible over the roofs of the village, which was now very near. Soon I was eating my bread and cheese, drinking

beer, and asking again about a packhorse bridge, and about Miller's Bridge. No, no one had heard of a packhorse bridge; but if I'd come across those fields by the steel and concrete bridge—why, Miller's Bridge was just a little way up that ditch. There was a right of way along that hedge, a bridle way. But as for any packhorse bridge . . . couldn't say anything about that.

I went back, re-crossed the footbridge with the grids, and then asked a fisherman on the bank of the Thames, less than 100 yards distant, if he knew of any near-by bridge that was both old and small. (My mentors had said in the pub "up the ditch," and that should certainly have led away from the Thames, into which the ditch emptied, but the words "up" and "down" are not always correctly related to levels in the country.) The fisherman could not help, so I walked up the bank of the ditch, through a field which seemed to consist almost entirely of thistles with a few mushrooms hiding in the shade, and so to a tiny stone bridge with a half-rotten handrail of wood and a hunting gate at one end. Immediately I stepped on the bridge there came from below a harsh and angry scolding—and then there was a flash of brilliant blue as the disturbed kingfisher sped away. The next moment a heron rose from a little farther up the ditch, which now seemed to have gained dignity as the home of the most beautiful and the largest of all our fishing birds.

Miller's Bridge itself is very small, and for the most part hidden by vegetation, but there

are hints of former importance. The approach is paved with stone, and there is an uncommonly strong stop to check the swing back of the little gate. The hedgeside bridle-path leading towards Appleford is raised above the low fields and may well have been a highway in more senses than one. But, without the book, I should never have sought this minute bridge, nearly half a mile from human habitation; and, even had I chanced upon it, I should scarcely have given it a second glance or recognised it as an old packhorse bridge. Those thoughts prompted a reflection. A few of the larger packhorse bridges, both in the north and the west, are well-known, but how many little-known, unrecognised packhorse survivals are there elsewhere, in the Home and the near-Home Counties? In this part of Berkshire the village of Marcham has its Packhorse Lane and also some raised steps and a long wall which have a look of the old pack traffic that was independent of wheels and belonged to an older tradition. And there is a Packhorse Inn almost within sight and sound of the atomic research works at Harwell.

Coaches and the old coach roads have their students and historians, and so have the Roman roads. Between these two fall the tracks along which the pack-trains jingled, and the bridges and fords which the packhorses used. In an age of numerous riding clubs and schools the surviving bridle ways of England might surely receive more attention for both practical and historical reasons.

J. D. W.

THE PRESIDENT'S PUTTER

A Golf Commentary by
BERNARD DARWIN

THERE were so many entries this year for the President's Putter at Rye that we had to begin a day earlier, on Thursday instead of the Friday hallowed by tradition. With four days' play to talk about I am going to try to write a little every day lest my brain grow bemoired with all the good matches, and so I begin, rather sleepily I must own, after the first day's play, Thursday. It was a pity that the bye-round of the Putter clashed with the Croome Shield, as there has never before been so strong a field of foursome pairs, almost any one of which might produce a fine score. I suppose most people, had they been forced to choose, would have picked the Pembroke first boat, if I may use the language of aquatics, L. G. Crawley and P. B. Lucas, and most people would have been right. They played very well indeed. Starting on the 10th hole they wanted a four for 34 and then slipped with a six at the 18th. It was almost their only slip, for they holed the other nine in 37 and there was no beating a 73—not a positively tremendous score but an uncommonly good one on a misty-moisty day.

As for the Putter there was only one match that had to be watched, A. A. Duncan, the holder and W. H. H. Aitken. They have met often before and Aitken has nearly always won, so that it was for Duncan something of a "hoodoo" match. There is, however, another side to this sort of match, for the player who has generally won before is apt to have an uneasy feeling that he has his ration of successes and it must soon be the other fellow's turn. So there was plenty of psychological as well as golfing interest, and in fact if there had not been it would have been rather a dull and disappointing battle. Duncan showed that even he, resolute fighter as he is, can be a victim of the very human weakness, the fear of one single enemy. Aitken, having the match in his hands, tried hard to throw it away, but his adversary, declining to take his chances, would not let him. I have seldom seen a more terrific start than Aitken's—4, 3, 3 and each hole superlatively well played. After that he was by no means faultless, but he was four up at the turn and seemed to have the tenth for the asking. He took three putts and after that he was palpably hanging on to his lead as best he could in a rather shaken condition. He succeeded largely through his opponent's errors; Duncan could not "get going" but it might well have been touch and go.

Friday. There never was a golf tournament yet in which it did not sooner or later rain surprises and sure enough this afternoon they began to set it. The English champion, Helm, went down before de Quincey, who

played very well, and that was one. Micklem, who had murdered Aitken in the morning, lost to A. J. N. Young at the 20th, and that was emphatically two. Micklem did not play as well as in the morning, but he played more than reasonably well. Young is a good all-round game-player and an eminently "stuffy" golfer who may beat anyone if anyone gives him the chance. He is extremely good at boiling down three shots into two, and this he did persistently. Micklem has for years been telling his brother Wykehamists to play Young in their Halford Hewitt Cup side, and this is his reward! There was nearly another surprise, for Wethered lost the first four holes to Hugh Neilson, but you must win more than that to be sure of beating him. He won the next four and ultimately the match at the last hole.

None of these was the match. That was beyond question Crawley and Oppenheimer. It was full of splendid golf, a match to be deservedly called great. Crawley won by 2 and 1, but the conquered played fully as well as the conqueror. Hard luck stories are always to be discounted, but I did think that that mysterious thing called the run of the green was definitely against Oppenheimer. That Crawley should hole long putts is "all in the game," and moreover he deserved them for he was, as the Americans say, "stroking" the ball beautifully on the green; but leaving them on one side, if there was an unkind bounce or kick to be had off a fine shot it was the loser that got it. However, this may sound ungenerous and Crawley did play very well. An average of fours in a strong cold wind is irrefutable evidence.

Saturday. A blue and golden morning followed by a rather grey, wet and windy afternoon, but on the whole a fine day for golf and productive of some very fine golf indeed. There are various things I might write about: Wethered's resolute progress with occasional errors generally atoned for by some stroke of genius with an iron; Pennink's unobtrusive advance (everybody seems to have forgotten him but he may yet win); the progress of the admirable Gracey to the semi-final by methods which seldom strike the beholder with awe at first sight but command ever higher respect as the game goes on. But in fact there were eyes for only one player, Lucas. In the morning against Crawley he was very good; in the afternoon against Beck he was outrageous. Crawley fell away from the high estate of his game on Friday. He drove well and his putting was as smooth as ever, but his iron play was quite unworthy of him. The ball constantly died away to the right and he seemed unable to correct his errors. Lucas had one uncomfortable moment when he let himself be pulled down

from three up to only one up at the turn, but he soon reasserted himself, with his opponent's help, and won comfortably. In the afternoon he was neither to hold nor to bind. Beck began with a three at the tenth, where the match started; Lucas retorted with consecutive threes at the 11th and 12th. He drove too far and was bunkered at the sea hole, where Beck squared with a four, but Lucas went on 2, 4, 3, 3, 5 and thus was out in 32 and Beck, who had played really well, was three down. It was more than flesh and blood could bear; he began to miss putts and all was over.

Sunday. A lovely day and a good ending to the tournament. Almost from the beginning it has looked as if this was to be Lucas's year and the further he went—and he had to fight his way through the very hardest part of the draw—the more certainly did he appear a winner. I have never seen him play so consistently well. I have seen him drive farther, but, Heaven only knows, he was long enough, and those occasional wild shots that used at critical moments to fly far over long off or long on had vanished. I thought he was swinging a little shorter than of old and was standing for a straight shot and not for a hook. However that may be, he drove very finely; all his iron play, long or short, was accurate and controlled and except on the last day, when he did miss one or two shortish ones in the natural anxiety of the moment, he putted extremely well. I believe Leonard Crawley has been instructing him in the American method of gripping the putter, and if so both master and pupil are to be felicitated. He had his bad time in the semi-final against Pennink, when being four up at the turn and having his enemy apparently crushed under his heel he lost four quick holes in a row, but he pulled himself together to win almost with comfort by 3 and 2. Against Wethered in the final he did miss some early putts, but all the rest of his game was so powerful and accurate that he could afford them. Wethered did nobly by getting once more into the final; it was a great feat at his relatively venerable age, but he could not quite hold the youth and strength of Lucas. It would have been delightful to see him win yet again, but I think the ending was the right one; there was an obvious gap in the list of winners waiting for Lucas's name. Gracey, not long but steady and courageous, did very well to reach the semi-final. He had a great chance of beating Wethered, but that indomitable genius just wore him down in the end. The weather was very kind, kinder than for several years, the links in good order, the new seventh one of the great and picturesque holes of the world, and in short there never was a better Putter.

CORRESPONDENCE

INSURANCE RATES FOR THATCH

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Muntz's letter (December 31, 1948), the statement in my letter (November 19 1948) that if insurers of thatched properties go to work in the right way they can get fire cover at 4s. per cent. was correct.

Years ago I declined to pay the 7s. 6d. per cent. demanded when I acquired the thatched house in which I live. As I took up a very firm attitude, that insurance was ultimately accepted at 5s. per cent., and this I have been paying now for about 15 years. The house was then thatched with straw, which from the insurance standpoint must be regarded as a high risk. Since then I have had it re-thatched with Norfolk reed, which is not easily ignited. If I wished to pursue the matter, I could now get my insurance premium down to 4s. per cent. for fire risk and 4s. 9d. per cent. for full comprehensive cover.

Several of your readers, I know, are paying these low competitive rates, which of course apply only where good risks are concerned. In the past insurance offices did not differentiate between good and bad risks, demanding (if they could get it) the same rate of premium for all classes and conditions of thatch.—H. E. SALKILL, *Thatches, Loudwater Lane, Loudwater, Chorley Wood, Hertfordshire.*

WAS IT A SEA SERPENT?

SIR,—Major Jarvis's notes in COUNTRY LIFE of December 24 about sea monsters encourage me to mention what I saw in the North Sea some ten years ago.

I was crossing from Ostend to Dover in one of the ordinary mail boats, and when we were about ten minutes out from Ostend, I saw, as I stood on deck with my brother, a curious looking object in the sea about a mile or so away on the starboard bow; it appeared to be moving at great speed on a course which would

take it across our bows. I drew my brother's attention to it and we tried to make out what it could be. All that one could see above water was what looked like a long neck sloping forwards at an angle of about 30 degrees with a proportionately small head at the end. In a few moments the thing had crossed our bows and was appearing on the other side, where we gazed at it, wondering, till it was lost in the distance. What it was I suppose we shall never know.—HAMILTON DEAN, *Pensione Shelley, 6, Corso d'Italia, Rome.*

THE SWALLOWS' STEP-MOTHER

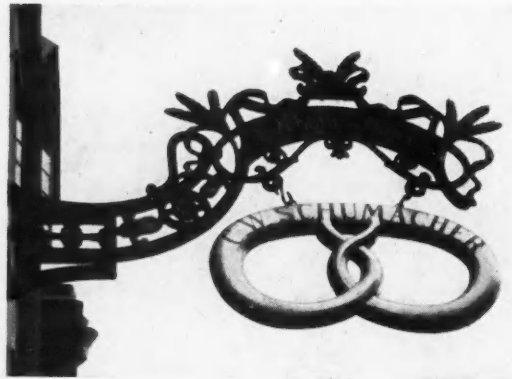
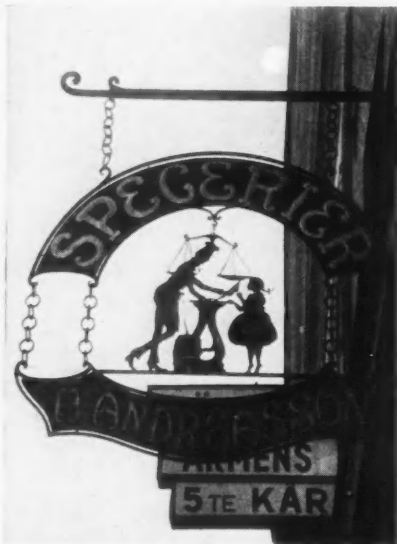
SIR,—Some time ago a pair of swallows built their nest outside my back door, which has a covered entrance to the dairy and kitchen, and is frequently used, the doors being generally open. They displayed no fear, going backwards and forwards with the greatest confidence, building their nest, laying their eggs, and hatch-

ing out their four young ones. The nest was built rather low down and to one side, and one young bird fell out. It was unharmed, however, and I returned it to the nest, built up the side with clay and fixed a board underneath for the parent birds to alight on—and they soon made use of it.

One day, being busy, I was in and out of the dairy a good deal, when suddenly one of the swallows swooped down, brushing my cheek with its wing. Turning quickly, it came back, uttering plaintive sounds, as if it were trying to attract my attention. I looked up immediately at the nest and saw that there was a swallow on it, but strangely still, so, getting a chair, I mounted it and found that the mother bird was dead.

I lifted her off, and four hungry young stretched up with their beaks wide open. The male bird immediately began his job of feeding them. He worked hard to satisfy the hunger of his brood, but without avail, and suddenly he disappeared.

In about two hours' time he



SHOP SIGNS IN SWEDEN. (Left) A GROCER'S, (above) A BAKER'S, and (right) A WINE MERCHANT'S

See letter: Attractive Shop Signs



came back with another swallow, who helped to feed the young and then flew away, returning two or three times daily to help with the domestic duties of the bereaved one. This went on until the family were able to look after themselves.—ESTELLE WINFIELD, Brook Farm, Newdigate, Surrey.

PAINTED GLASS AT MILTON

SIR,—Those of us who are interested in the preservation of ancient stained glass are grateful for the photographs in your issue of December 31, 1948, taken at Milton, Berkshire.

Concerning the tradition that some of the glass came from Steven-ton, and its confirmation by the accounts, it is also worth recording that when Ashmole made his Visitation in 1665 he noted a shield of the allusive arms of Sir Hugh Calverley in the south windows of the chancel and also in the west windows of Steven-ton church. The sketch he made of the arms can be seen in his MS. 850 in the Bodleian. It bore a fesse gules between three sable calves on a silver field.

In his description of the chapel at Milton House in the *Berkshire Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 22 (1917), p. 107 and Plate 52, the late Mr. C. E. Keyser states that in the north-east window was part of a shield bearing what he called two black cats, which he mistook for the calves. A note on this shield can also be found in *Notes and Queries*, Vol. 188 (1945), p. 158. It is late 14th century and provides further evidence of the glass having come from Steven-ton.

Sir Hugh Calverley (*Dictionary of National Biography*) died in 1393 and was the commander of free-lances in Brittany in 1341-64. Records show that he held the manor of Steven-ton from 1378 and was living there in 1390.



A LEACH'S FORK-TAILED PETREL FOUND DEAD AT GERRARD'S CROSS RECENTLY

See letter: A Leach's Petrel in Buckinghamshire

In 1385 he founded the college at Bunbury, in Cheshire, and there his fine tomb was erected.

Has this remarkable shield escaped the bomb-blast at Milton mentioned in Mr. Oswald's letter? I trust that it has and that it has also been incorporated in Miss Howson's re-leading.—P.S. SPOKES, 26, Charlbury Road, Oxford.

[Miss Howson informs us that the shield bearing the Calverley calves to which Mr. Spokes refers was in three pieces but the fesse was missing. It has been re-leaded and incorporated among the fragments of glass now forming the borders of the Steven-ton panels. In referring to the north-east window Mr. Keyser was writing as though the altar were at the east end of the chapel. Actually, it is at the west end and presumably the south-west window is meant. Although the glass at Milton was in a precarious condition, fortunately it was undamaged.—Ed.]

ATTRACTIVE SHOP SIGNS

SIR,—Your readers may care to see the enclosed photographs of some attractive shop signs which I took in Sweden. The art of the shop sign is highly developed in that country, as these examples show, with the result that the streets are embellished, instead of defaced.

It is the custom in Sweden for a pharmacy to be known by the name of its sign, instead of by its proprietor's name: thus there are the Crown Pharmacy, the Raven Pharmacy, etc., and almost every one has its own sign. The golden knot, on the other hand, is a sign used by quite a number of bread shops. This appears to be almost the only sign which, like our barber's pole, is indicative of the trade as a whole, instead of being the design of one tradesman. As might be expected, the signs of wine-shops are both numerous and elaborate. One cannot but compare them favourably with our inn signs.

If all tradesmen's signs in this country were up to the Swedish standard, I think there would be less feeling against advertising in the streets. We might even come to welcome it.—EDWARD RICHARDSON, 27, Villiers Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham.

A LEACH'S PETREL IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

SIR,—You may be interested in the enclosed photograph of a bird which was found dead in the garden here on Christmas Eve. It had apparently been dead for about two days, and although there are many kinds of water-fowl on the lake we were puzzled at first to know what it was. From its



THE OLD FISHERY HOUSE AT LEA BRIDGE, ESSEX: AN ENGRAVING OF 1821

See letter: Old Time Resort of London Anglers

size, forked tail and the grey margins on the wing-coverts it is apparently not the ordinary storm-petrel, but the rarer Leach's fork-tailed petrel. As there had been no gales for several days before Christmas it is difficult to account for this bird having come so far inland, and I should be interested to know whether this is a common occurrence.—C. J. SMITHELLS, Chalfont Park, Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.

[The Leach's fork-tailed petrel, being an oceanic bird, is seldom seen inland except as a straggler in winter, usually after severe gales. Its last recorded occurrence in Buckinghamshire was apparently in December, 1929.—Ed.]

OLD-TIME RESORT OF LONDON ANGLERS

SIR,—The article in your issue of December 10, 1948, on the trade cards of 18th- and 19th-century London fishing-tackle makers prompts me to send you the enclosed engraving of a favourite resort of London anglers in the early 19th century. It depicts the old fishery house (the Horse and

Groom) at Lea Bridge, and is taken from *The Sporting Magazine* for 1821, which, after dilating upon the charms of the River Lea in general, quotes a certain Mr. Salter's *Anglers' Guide* with particular reference to the Horse and Groom and its stretch of fishing, as follows:—

"The Horse and Groom, being so short a distance from the Metropolis (about three miles and a half only) induces the lovers of angling and rural scenery often to visit this house, which may be done with little expense either of time or money; the Clapton

stages coming within half a mile of Lea Bridge every hour of the day, from eight o'clock in the morning till eight at night, thereby enabling the London angler to enjoy his favourite amusement for a few hours daily when he would otherwise be deprived, from the distance of other waters. Mr. Sparry, the landlord, I have always found extremely desirous of giving every assistance to promote the success of the angler, and very attentive to accommodate them in the best possible manner his house will afford. The water belonging to the Horse and Groom is preserved solely for the use of subscribers, at ten shillings and sixpence per annum, or one shilling per day." The extent of the water, adds *The Sporting Magazine*, is about a mile and a half.

In the parlour, together with a list of subscribers and their rules and regulations, were "specimens of skill in the tremendous jaws of jack, which look terrible enough to guard the gates of Pluto's dominions," a salmon weighing 28 lb. 10 oz. taken with rod and line in the Lea by Mr. Salter on

(Continued on page 97)




FAMOUS INNS AND THEIR SIGNS

The "Fox and Hounds" BARLEY · HERTFORDSHIRE

There are numerous "Fox and Hounds" up and down the country. Few, however, possess signs so striking as that of the quaint wayside inn at Barley, Hertfordshire, which has a sign somewhat grimly known as the gallows type extending across the Great North Road, showing fox, hounds and huntsmen racing across the beam. They say that the name was changed to "Fox and Hounds", when, in the long ago, a fox, hard-pressed, took refuge in a kennel in the backyard of the inn. It is fascinating lore of this nature which so greatly enhances the pleasure of motoring, which in turn derives from John Boyd Dunlop's epic invention of the pneumatic tyre.



THIS PICTURE WAS SPECIALLY PAINTED BY E. BOYE UDEN FOR THE DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY LIMITED



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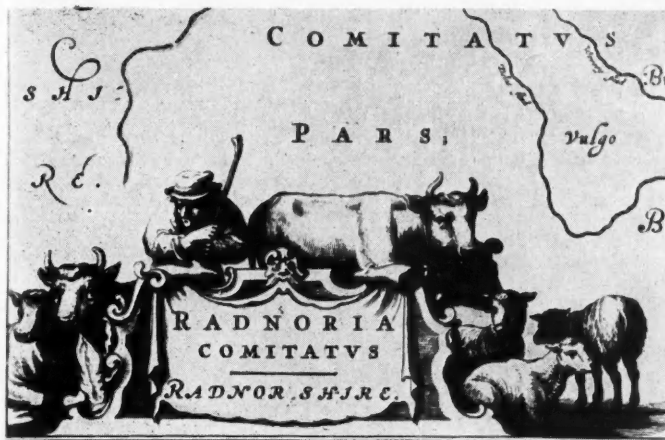
... and their Great-Great-Grandsons too

To the dandies who strolled in St. James's in the leisured days of the early 1800's, no topic was more serious than dress. Their financial affairs they were well content to leave in the capable hands of bankers such as Herries, Farquhar & Co., whose counting-house stood in St. James's Street. That many of their descendants still bank at this house (which was absorbed by Lloyds Bank in 1893) is due to the confidence inspired by a long tradition of friendly, experienced and confidential handling of customers' affairs. Lloyds Bank to-day provides a modern banking service of which close personal contact with its customers is still a characteristic feature.

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PART OF THE CARTOUCHE OF THE MAP OF RADNORSHIRE IN BLAEU'S ATLAS OF 1663

See letter: What did the Shepherd Hold?

January 5, 1816, and "the feet of an otter, a trespasser, who had not paid his subscription and made too free with the fish in these waters."

The Horse and Groom, the *Sporting Magazine* further informs one, was the meeting-place of a society called the Amicable Society of Anglers, whose president during 1821 was none other than the aforementioned Mr. Salter. At the annual dinner of the society in that year, which was attended by a "numerous and respectable company," a silver cup was presented to a Mr. John Nelson, deputy water bailiff of the City of London for his "zealous exertions" in protecting the River Lea from poachers. Mr. Nelson reciprocated by singing "an excellent song, of his own composition."—M. B., London, S.W.8.

RELIC OF A FAMOUS HORSE

From Sir Edward Frederick, Bart.

SIR,—With reference to Mr. H. R. Tate's letter in your issue of December 31, 1948, about Copenhagen, the Duke of Wellington's charger, I have in my possession a circlet of light chestnut hair framed in glass, with an inscription below which reads: "Hair from the tail of Copenhagen, the charger ridden by the Duke of Wellington at the battle of Waterloo. Died February, 1830."

My grandfather, General Edward Frederick, and the Duke were intimate friends, and I have no doubt that the Duke gave him these hairs on the death of Copenhagen. The date, 1830, does not, however, agree with that given by Mr. Tate.—E. B. FREDERICK, 7, St. John's Wood Court, N.W.8.

PLANTS IN FLOWER AT CHRISTMAS

SIR,—On Christmas Day and the six following days I found within a few miles of this town the following 40 different wild plants in flower: buttercup, celandine, ragwort, dandelion, daisy, nipplewort, three other *compositae* I could not name, common sow thistle, hedge mustard, a pepperwort, red dead-nettle, betony, ivy-leaved toad-flax, meadowsweet, bramble, field madder, ox-eye daisy, barren strawberry, herb-robert, red campion, a figwort, tutsan, gorse, groundsel, ragwort, hedge woundwort, a tormentil, a dock, primrose, milfoil, knapweed, dog's mercury, wood-sage, a medick, tansy, violet, cinquefoil, a thistle and an umbellifer I could not name.

Di-tracts further south and west may well have as great a number, or more.—J. A. R. BECKFORD, Rock Mount, Torrington, N. Devon.

WHAT DID THE SHEPHERD HOLD?

SIR,—I enclose a photograph depicting another example of the curious club held by a drover or a shepherd that has been the subject of recent correspondence in *COUNTRY LIFE*. This is

taken from the beautiful cartouche on the map of Radnorshire in Blaeu's Atlas of 1663. The cartouche has an added interest because it reveals that Radnorshire was a noted stock-rearing county as long ago as 1663.—W. J. H. WATKINS, *The Training College, Llandrindod Wells, Radnorshire*.

[Reference to the purpose of this staff or club carried by shepherds portrayed in old pictures is made by Major Jarvis in *A Countryman's Notes* on page 77. We are indebted to Lieut.-Col. C. J. Stocker, of Bowness, for referring us to Pepys's diary of July 4, 1667, in which Pepys says he "tried to cast stones with his (a Surrey shepherd's) horne crooke" and for the information that a similar implement is used on the North-West Frontier.—ED.]

JOHN DOBSON OF NEWCASTLE

SIR,—In the article on Newcastle-upon-Tyne (December 17, 1948) it is stated that the architect of the extensive scheme carried out about 1830 was Richard Grainger. This is not so; the architect was John Dobson. In her Memoir of her father Miss Dobson states: "Mr Grainger, not being an architect, showed his clear-headed judgment in employing men of talent (especially the subject of this Memoir) in furnishing the general plans of his great works." Dobson had put forward proposals for town-planning some years before Grainger was heard of. I enclose a photograph of Dobson's Bank of England in Grey Street, the principal street of the new plan.—KENNETH GLOVER, *Blue Gate, Beadnell, Chathill, Northumberland*.

THE LOW CHIME OF MUSICAL CLOCKS

SIR,—Space did not allow me to make acknowledgments to all those who helped me in collecting information for my article *The Ingenious Mr. Clay* (December 31, 1948), and I should therefore be grateful if you would permit me to express my gratitude to the following: the Rev. Canon H. R. H. Coney, the Rev. H. N. Pobjoy, Mr. Hugh Phillips, Mr. William C. Smith, Mr. Alec King, Sir James Mann, Mr. Francis Watson, Mrs. E. M. Keating, Miss Mary Mackenzie, Mr. John Gere, Prof. Comm. F. De Filippis, and Mr. Cecil Clutton.

I am also indebted to Mr. C. F. Bell for suggesting an alternative provenance for the clock by Charles Clay in the Royal Palace at Naples. Mr. Bell thinks that it might have come from a Spanish Royal source, either through Ferdinand VI or through Charles III, who both had a great love of curious examples of clock-making. In support of this he has drawn my attention to two passages. The first is in Horace Walpole's letter to Sir Horace Mann, October 6, 1770 (Toynbee, *Letters of Horace Walpole*, Vol. VII, p. 413): "It was King Ferdinand that was so watch-mad, and who kept up a correspon-

dence by constant couriers with Elliker (i.e. John Ellicott), the famous watchmaker," the second, the exquisite passage from William Beckford's *Sketches from Spain and Portugal*, 1834, Vol. II, pp. 341-43: "Madrid, Monday 24th Dec. 1787. (The Palace) Not a door being closed, I penetrated... even into the old King's sleeping-apartment (i.e. Charles III, who of course had previously been King of Naples)... In this room, as in all others I passed through, without any exception, stood cages of gilded wire, of different forms and sizes, and in every cage a curious exotic bird in full song, each trying to out-sing his neighbour. Mingled with these warblings was heard at certain intervals the low chime of musical clocks, stealing upon the ear like the tones of harmonic glasses. No other sound broke in any degree the general stillness... the approaching shadows of night had overspread every recess of these vast apartments. The song of the birds had ceased, as well as the soft diapason of the self-playing organs; all was hushed, all tranquil."—EDWARD CROFT MURRAY.

A CLIENT OF SIR JOHN VANBRUGH

SIR,—Among the newly discovered Vanbrugh designs, which include the Eastbury Group discussed in *COUNTRY LIFE* on December 31, 1948, there is one of a very small house, probably designed between 1715 and 1725, and endorsed by Vanbrugh himself, "Coll. Lambert's House."

This may have been "the Little Colonel" mentioned by Vanbrugh on December 31, 1719 (*Collected Letters*, ed. Geoffrey Webb, p. 124); but he, I think, is more likely to have been Col. Pelham, a relation of that Duke of Newcastle for whom Vanbrugh built Claremont, near Esher. Or he may have been one of the Surrey Lamberts; since Vanbrugh had lived at Esher himself, and done some work at Croydon.

I should be very grateful for any

information that might lead to the identifying of this Col. Lambert, and thus of the characteristic little house designed for him.—LAURENCE WHISTLER, *Halsdon, Doltun, N. Devon*.

QUEEN'S INSTITUTE OF DISTRICT NURSING

SIR,—Your editorial note on the National Gardens Scheme (December 31, 1948) quite rightly sets out the happy arrangement which has been arrived at between the Queen's Institute of District Nursing and the Joint Committee of the National Trust and the Royal Horticultural Society, and all the bodies concerned feel confident that under their joint auspices the Gardens Scheme will receive an even warmer support from the public in the future than it has in the past.

May I, however, ask you to correct a misleading statement, namely that the taking over by the State of all nursing services relieves the Queen's Institute of its responsibilities other than the provision of pensions for older district nurses. The general responsibilities of the Queen's Institute and its need of financial support remain at least as heavy as ever. Its position as the co-ordinating national body for the district nursing service and as the national body responsible for training nurses in this field of work remains untouched by recent legislation, and its financial resources are more uncertain than ever, though required to meet an ever-increasing demand.

While the Queen's Institute has thought it right to place its responsibilities towards the older nurses in front of all its other obligations so far as the National Gardens Scheme is concerned, it would be lamentable indeed if your readers or the public at large were given the impression that its needs for voluntary contributions had in any way diminished.—A. H. M. WEDDERBURN, Chairman of Executive Committee, *Queen's Institute of District Nursing, 57, Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.1*.



THE BANK OF ENGLAND BUILDING IN GREY STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE

See letter: John Dobson of Newcastle

MOTORING NOTES

MORE LIGHT, LESS VISION

By J. EASON GIBSON

IT is remarkable how each winter, with the onset of shorter days, the question of dazzle reassumes importance in one's mind, and fresh resolutions are made to cure the trouble, at least on one's own car. Apart from failings in the design and manufacture of car lighting systems (failings which are inherent, and at present almost impossible to eradicate) easily ninety per cent. of the trouble from dazzle experienced on the roads is traceable to the carelessness of motorists.

There is practically nothing that can be done to the lights themselves which would reduce the dazzle without at the same time greatly decreasing the illumination provided. The most useful modification of design would be the use of polarised glass in car windscreens, but to be of real advantage this would need to be carried out universally. Polarised glass eliminates dazzle completely; with a polarised screen one can drive into the full light from undipped headlamps without being dazzled; but the fitting of glass of this type to all cars, including those already on the road, would cost too much to be a practicable proposition.

Modifications to the moulded pattern of the lamp glass have little real effect on the amount of dazzle. It is possible to provide a lamp glass which will greatly reduce the dazzling effect, but only when the light is viewed from a certain angle, so that on our winding roads the benefit is negligible.

There are two main methods of preventing dazzle in common use to-day. One is that generally employed on British cars in which by depressing the dipping switch one puts out the offside headlamp, while at the same time dipping the nearside headlamp and twisting it slightly to the left. Cars from the U.S.A. and the Continent, however, employ a system in which the headlamp bulbs are provided with two filaments, or two bulbs. The second bulb, or filament, is shielded in such a way that no light is allowed to pass to the bottom half of the reflector so that when the dimming switch is employed all the light from both lamps is directed downwards on to the road and at a much sharper angle than that at which the nearside lamp on British cars is dipped. This appears to be rather the better system of the two, owing entirely to the greater deflection of the light. The slightly dipped nearside lamp on British cars can be a great nuisance when encountered on a slight bend in the road, particularly when it coincides with the crest of a hill, whereas the other system, with its greater deflection, gives one a much greater margin before dazzling is experienced.

Headlamp Adjustment

Whichever system is employed, the main cause of dazzle remains the lack of thought and care expended in fitting pass or fog lights, or in checking the adjustment of the headlamps. It is wiser to entrust the task of focusing one's headlamps to a well-equipped service station, but even here one should make sure that carelessness by a mechanic does not cancel out one's forethought. For example, if the headlamps are carefully adjusted with nobody in the car, one may find that, when one is driving with a full load of passengers, other road users flick their lights at one as a signal that they are being dazzled. The remedy here is obvious: have the lights adjusted and focused with a weight, equivalent to a full load, in the car. The effort expended on focusing the headlamps accurately is often wasted by subsequent mishandling. How often one sees a car being manoeuvred in a garage by someone pushing on the headlamps. This treatment is almost certain to upset their correct adjustment. It is

worth remembering that only the correct make and type of bulb should be used in the headlamps; the use of a cheaper substitute will probably upset the focusing, as the filament may be in a different position in the bulb.

With pass or fog lamps fitted as an afterthought the method of fitting is often the cause of the trouble. Too often they are fitted on excessively flimsy or flexible brackets, so that comparatively mild bumps on the road cause the light to vibrate badly. The lower the light is fitted the more care must be taken in securing it rigidly, because the lower it is (and therefore the more nearly parallel the beam to the road)



SCENES LIKE THIS REMIND ONE OF THE NEED FOR PRECAUTION IF DAMAGE TO THE RADIATOR, AND PERHAPS THE ENGINE, OF A CAR IS TO BE AVOIDED DURING FROSTY WEATHER

the less the margin of error. The worst offenders with incorrectly fitted or adjusted fog lights are some of the long-distance heavy goods vehicles and certain local buses. I have often seen vehicles of these types with fog lights mounted at front axle height, on flimsy brackets, and at such an angle that, far from the beam bisecting the road in a few hundred yards, it gradually gets higher and higher, thus causing dazzle over a wide area.

Since January 1 it has been an offence to use any light, the centre of which is less than 2 ft. from the road, except in fog or falling snow. This is a most sensible regulation, and, if enforced, will do a great deal to reduce the present dazzle nuisance. One cannot, however, stress too strongly the fact that most dazzle is caused by incorrect fitting, or adjustment, of the existing lights, and the remedy is in the hands of the private motorist himself. Many complicated systems of lighting have been tried, but none was a solution of the problem.

Faulty Electrical Equipment

Motorists whose experience goes back as far as the years immediately following the 1914-18 war will doubtless agree that the improvement in reliability of the average car since those days has increased their pleasure in everyday motoring considerably. There is apparently one department of the modern car which does not seem to have improved at the same relative speed, and unfortunately this is a part of the car least understood by the average owner-driver, namely the electrical equipment.

It is strange that in the course of my tests of new cars over the past three years the only troubles I have experienced have been those involving electrical accessories. While none admittedly was serious, each was singularly irritating. I have had trouble with each item in turn—the windscreen wipers, the traffic indicators, the starter switch, the dipping switch, the reversing light, and last, but by no means

least, the petrol gauge. One has become so accustomed to the convenience provided by accessories unknown when one started motoring that it seems the more regrettable when unreliable manufacture or fitting deprives one of their benefits.

Unreliable Petrol Gauges

Inaccurate petrol gauges are, in any case, one of the greatest annoyances with which present-day motorists are faced. Most of us have to prepare with some care for a run of any length, owing to the shortage of fuel, and to have one's calculations ruined owing to the inaccuracy of a gauge is infuriating.

Only the other week-end (at Christmas of all times) I was driving a car on which the gauge rushed down to zero at a speed indicating a fuel consumption of about 12 m.p.g., and this on a car that should do about 23 m.p.g. As it was impossible to dip the tank, owing to the sinuosities of the pipe from the filler to it, I just drove on, getting more and more worried. Finally, with the gauge at zero, a halt was made at a wayside garage, and using my last coupon, I had one gallon put in. The gauge immediately went up to show over three gallons in the tank.

If one assumes, justifiably I think, that the purpose of fitting a gauge is to provide the driver with information of importance to him, a gauge of the type I have described is little better than an insult. Careful re-calibration of the gauge after fitting by the car manufacturer would overcome this trouble, admittedly at some expense.

Frozen, Yet Boiling

The spell of frost over the Christmas holidays was a reminder of the need for precaution if damage to the car and inconvenience to oneself are to be avoided. After watching one or two of my neighbours trying to get their cars away I realised that there are many motorists who cannot understand how their cars can boil in frosty weather, and even with some portion of the water circulation system frozen.

This trouble should be guarded against, especially on cars fitted with thermostats, which cut off the circulation to assist in rapid warming up, but any car with a powerful fan should be watched. The sequence of events that produces the trouble is as follows. When the engine is running the thermostat remains shut until the water in the cylinder block and the cylinder head reaches a pre-determined temperature which is sufficiently high to permit the engine to fire evenly and the car to be driven off. If the air temperature is appreciably below freezing point, the passage of the car through the air will be sufficient to freeze the water in the bottom of the radiator, with the result that, even when the thermostat opens, the circulation will be cut off by the mass of ice in the bottom of the radiator.

The result will be that the water in the engine will rapidly rise to boiling point, and if the car is driven in this state the cylinder head gasket may be blown. The remedy is to cover the radiator with some sacking, or a rug, and to warm the engine and the radiator thoroughly before driving off. One can easily check that the thermostat has opened and that the water is circulating completely by switching off the engine for a moment and feeling the back of the radiator, which should be warm throughout its height. The addition of the correct proportion of one of the proprietary anti-freeze solutions to the water in the radiator will remove any cause for worry. A solution of 25 per cent. anti-freeze and 75 per cent. water will usually give protection against 30 degrees of frost, but the exact proportions for one's car can be learnt from the manufacturer's handbook.

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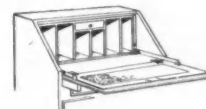
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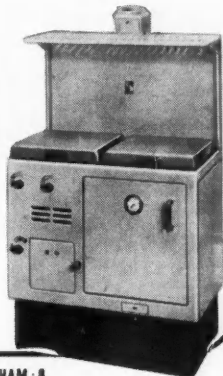


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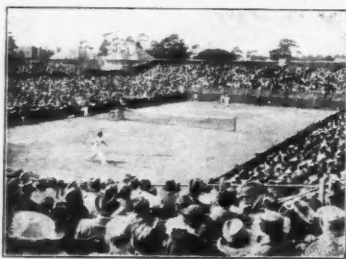
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A 16th-CENTURY YEOMAN'S HOUSE

ASHWELL END, HERTFORDSHIRE THE HOME OF MRS. JOHN BERESFORD

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY



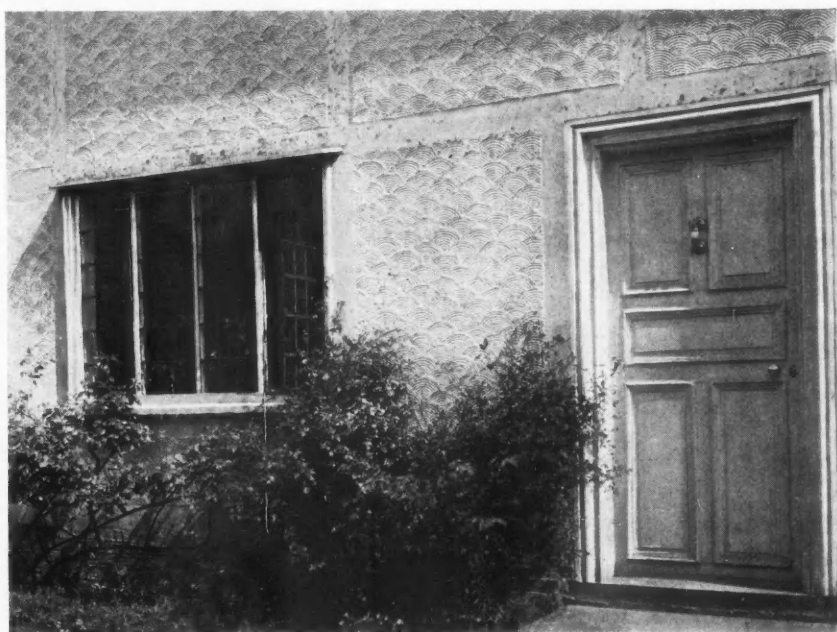
mediaeval yeoman had a high roofed hall, with central hearth, occupying the middle section, kitchen and store room in the gable at one end, and parlour with bedrooms above in the other. The occupant of such a house was a person of some substance—often a merchant or small squire rather than a yeoman in the later acceptance of the term. The latter class greatly multiplied when the estates of the feudal nobility and the religious houses were broken up under the Tudors, and still further after the Civil War in the next century. But the status of the individual yeoman thereby became lower rather than higher, and he himself was in many instances the son or grandson of a landless man who had been able to better himself from the breaking up and enclosures of the feudal estates. By the same process the yeoman's heir of the previous age had, with good management, been able to establish himself in the ranks of the squirearchy or the new professional middle class while retaining (and generally improving the amenities of) his forefathers' home. The most typical improvement introduced in the 16th century was the insertion of chimneys and fireplaces into the older fireless type of hall house.

(Left) 1.—AN ANGLE VIEW FROM THE ROAD

ASHWELL END, an unusually complete little Tudor yeoman's house, lies about half a mile across fields from the village of Ashwell, Hertfordshire (illustrated in COUNTRY LIFE of March 21 and 28, 1947). It is not only one of the best preserved houses in that parish, which has changed so remarkably little since the late Middle Ages, but is also an excellent example of the sympathetic conversion of an old building to contemporary requirements. This was done for the late Mrs. Wolverley Fordham by Sir Walter Tapper, and it became the home of the late Mr. John Beresford, remembered as the editor of the *Woodforde Diaries*, to whose lively sense of English tradition Ashwell, with its continuity of development since Saxon times, made a strong appeal.

The house is a timber-framed building of three bays' width, a single bay in depth, with a short wing at right angles to the back. The solidity of the timbers used, where these are exposed internally (e.g. Fig. 4) is characteristic of the latter half of the 16th century rather than of the 17th century, to which the *Victoria County History* assigns the building. It was, however, evidently built after the H-shaped hall house characteristic of the 15th and early 16th centuries had ceased to be the traditional design for houses of this class.

The kind of house associated with the late



2.—FRONT DOOR AND DETAIL OF PARGED FACING. (Left) 3.—THE HALL SEEN FROM THE FRONT DOOR



The new yeomen who established themselves after the Reformation and earlier enclosures were faced by the economic effect of Henry VIII's depreciation of the currency and the general rise in the cost and standard of living brought about ultimately by the discovery of the New World. Money, and the yield per acre of farm land, did not go so far under Elizabeth as it had a century earlier. Consequently the yeoman farming 200 acres, while he might still employ half a dozen men and more women, feed 100 sheep and 30 cows, would find, when it came to building, that he must content himself with a more modest home. The very number of houses under construction reduced the available supply of good timber and sent up the price of both materials and labour. Equally, the necessity of incorporating brick chimneys in the original structure meant that new houses either cost more to build or must be smaller and more compact. Hence the Elizabethan and Jacobean yeoman's house is generally a less

impressive, if no less comfortable, building than its early Tudor predecessor.

Ashwell End is characteristic of the later type. Open-roofed hall and flanking wings have been replaced by two storeys and an attic grouped round a massive chimney serving as many of the rooms as possible. The hall (Fig. 3), while no smaller in area than the open-roofed type, economises space by having a flat ceiling with rooms above, and a big hearth at the end away from the entrance; the same flue serves the kitchen on its other side. Very often, notably in the south-eastern counties, the entrance was abreast of the chimney, giving access to both hall and kitchen, while the staircase, as here, ascended at the other side of the chimney. Though the doorway is Georgian (Fig. 2), and may have been put there in the 18th century, there is no sign of the entrance ever having been abreast of the flue. If it was moved, it may have been shifted to give better communication to the room in the wing at the back (Fig. 6), the entrance to which is immediately opposite the front door and which, although slightly rearranged for Mr. Beresford, is a room of that epoch with a classical cornice moulding. It seems likely, indeed, that the whole wing is an 18th-century addition, though its construction is not visible. All the present windows are 18th-century casements.

From the evidence it is clear that the combed plaster facing of all the exterior surfaces is of Georgian date. "Parging"—the use of a toughened plaster skin capable of taking ornamentation—came into use in the late 16th and early 17th centuries. Towards the end of the latter, relief decoration based on classical motifs developed in East Anglia, of which the Guild house in Ashwell bears an example dated 1681. The common usage, however, was to incise an all-over pattern with a five-pronged comb with a handle, a pointed stick, or a fan made of pointed sticks. Rectangular panels, with flat, sunk, strips representing the styles and rails, or vice versa, were often used. Here the panels are ever so slightly raised and the pattern is the not uncommon one produced by rotating the comb to make concentric segments of circles. The treatment was applied to the whole exterior and is unusually complete.

It is not possible to identify which of the known residents of the parish holding property of the annual value of 40s. and upwards (given in the subsidy roll of 1545 to the number of fifteen) may have inhabited Ashwell End. But surviving records offer



4.—A BEDROOM WITH PARTI-WALL OF TIMBER STUDDING

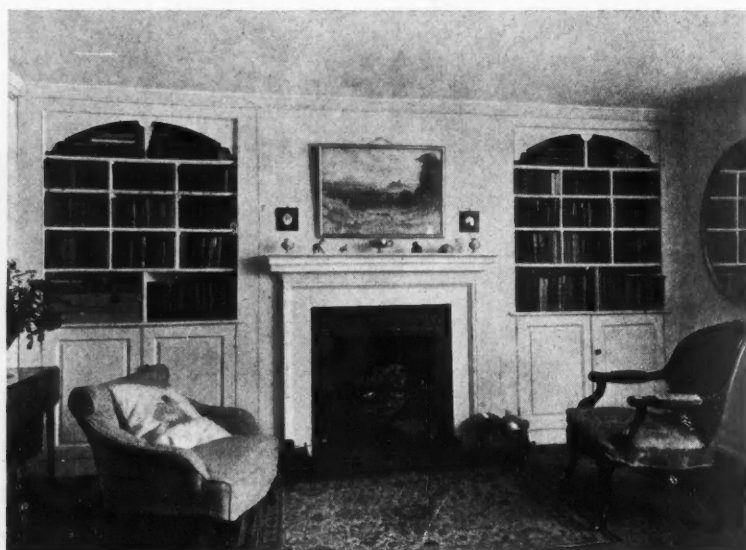
a choice of several interesting types who no doubt lived in not dissimilar houses if not in this one. There was John Morton, who had been "workman in the misterie of making Saltpeter 28 years," and in 1640 presented a petition to H.M. Commissioners for the exclusive right to manufacture saltpetre in Ashwell. The nitrate was evidently obtained from the droppings in dovescots, which one would therefore expect to be particularly numerous at Ashwell, though I do not recollect that any now survive. This source of supply is referred to in a further communication from Morton detailing the abuses of which the local monopolist was guilty, who "concealeth dovescots wherein the mine of saltpeter is utterly decayed, and spareth other dove-houses which are good to work upon, whereby the source is much hindered, dove-houses being the principall nourceries for Saltpeter."

Or one of the family of Bill, who possessed the manor of Digswell in Ashwell for many years, may have owned if not inhabited the house. They produced several notable men in Tudor and Jacobean times, and in that were typical of that mediaeval yeoman stock which later attained armigerous status. The wills of several of them are printed in Cussans's *Hertfordshire*. The name first appears at Ashwell in the 14th century.

John Bill, draper, living in 1503, had inherited land there from his father and grandfather and left money for the upkeep of the torches in High Street Ward (as had William Freeman 50 years earlier, presumably for street lighting), a quarter of malt to 22 neighbouring churches, and various tenements in the parish and elsewhere to various beneficiaries, also £10 for the making of a new cope for the church. His sons were John Bill, Sergeant at Law; Dr. Thomas Bill, of Ashwell and St. Bartholomew's, who was physician to Henry VIII and Edward VI, and attended Princess Elizabeth at Cheshunt; and Dr. William Bill, Master of Trinity, Cambridge, and Provost of Eton (1559). John's will (1560) itemises furred gowns, the Latin and law books, jewellery, and the "household stuff and standards" including "six red quiss-shions" in his chamber in London and dwelling-house at Ashwell. His second son, Andrew, owned the Guild House at Ashwell, and the latter's grandson resided in the parish till his death in 1638, when his nephew and executor was John Basse, yeoman. Cussans maintained that John Bill, the Royalist, King's printer to Charles I, was a member of the family, from whom numerous branches in the United States are probably descended.



5.—A BEDROOM FIREPLACE, WITH BOOKSHELVES



6.—THE STUDY IN THE WING AT THE BACK



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NEW BOOKS

AN INCREDIBLE AGE

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

A LOST AGE—to give it fully, "a lost age of plenty"—is the sub-title of Mr. W. Macqueen-Pope's *Twenty Shillings in the Pound* (Hutchinson, 21s.). The book deals with the quarter of a century from 1890 to 1914. It was during the first World War, which began in the latter year, that the golden sovereign disappeared, never to return: the golden sovereign for which you could get twenty-shillings' worth in England and, often enough, rather more in other countries. Plenty of foreign cashiers or bankers to-day would turn up their noses at an English pound note. None was ever known to do so to a golden sovereign. That

very poor come within the author's intention. The middle class, he thinks—and rightly enough—was "the backbone of England," and he shows them to us at work and play and within the sacred domestic circle at this golden time. He tends to oversimplify. "Life," he says, "was much simpler, there were no complexes, no inhibitions, no fixations. Maybe they were there, but the Middle Classes, knowing nothing about such things, never suffered in its mind". The whole point about "such things" is that lack of knowledge is the main-spring of the suffering, and one need not suppose that the late Victorians and the Edwardians were better off in

TWENTY SHILLINGS IN THE POUND. By W. Macqueen-Pope (Hutchinson, 21s.)

TO TELL MY STORY. By Irene Vanbrugh (Hutchinson, 18s.)

AN INTRODUCTION TO BRITISH MARINE PAINTING. By Oliver Warner (Batsford, 21s.)

is because there was always something solid and secure behind the gold. If the same thing were behind the paper the response would be the same. Mr. Macqueen-Pope writes as though there were something mystic in the gold itself. Golden sovereigns, he says, "were the key to everything that happened." The key to everything that happened was, in fact, that England was lucky enough to have coal and iron under her soil, and inventive enough to be the first country to build up an industrial economy, and that all the rest of the world, wanting industrial products and not yet having the means of making them for themselves, had, perforce, to buy ours. We enjoyed, far longer than any other nation at any time, a world-wide "seller's market." The key to much that is happening now is that we are no longer in that over-privileged position. It has nothing whatever to do with golden sovereigns, though the sovereign was certainly a handsome coin and it was pleasant to watch bankers' clerks shovelling them up and to hear the few one came by chinking in one's pocket.

THE LIFE OF THE MIDDLE CLASS

However, the economic side of the matter need not disturb us. What makes Mr. Macqueen-Pope's book interesting and most readable is not any theory as to why things, then, were as they were, but simply the description of the things themselves. Those who were privileged to enjoy those days—and it was a privilege—will be glad to join the author in remembering Zion; those who were born too late to know anything but our contemporary exile will, perhaps, like reading of that, as it now seems, incredible time: a time when the Chancellor of the Exchequer was not a brother of the locust, when a man kept more or less what he earned, and if he earned a steady £5 a week was in clover.

Life in those days is here dealt with as it was known to the middle class. Neither the very rich nor the

that matter than the rest of us. There were, even then, many things that golden sovereigns couldn't buy.

But this is an excellent picture of the outer skin, the surface appearance, of those people at that time. What they ate and drank and smoked and wore, the sort of houses they lived in and the sort of things they had in those houses, and the kind of ceremony they observed there; how they liked to spend their holidays, what their tastes were in music and the theatre and sport: it is all here in great detail, for Mr. Macqueen-Pope lived through these times. He has not had to research, only remember.

He begins with the arrival of a Victorian baby. "It had what was known as a 'binder.' This was a length of flannel wound round and round its tiny person and fastened by a safety-pin." That is the sort of minute detail in which he deals. As this heir of the "golden age" grows up in its middle-class house, goes to its middle-class school, enters its father's middle-class business, and finally takes a middle-class wife and sets up another middle-class home, we have the whole of his career illustrated with just such small particulars.

RESPECTABILITY OF THE STAGE

Mr. Macqueen-Pope has firmly excluded not only the rich and the poor but also "bohemian people such as artists, actors and actresses and writers, who did not observe the conventions." But, for the most part, the stage was as conventional and middle-class as everything else at the time. It is true that towards the end of the period the Daly girls and the Gaiety girls stirred things up and contrived, many of them, to make a spirited entry into the peerage, but it was a time when the respectability of the stage was being recognised by grants of knighthoods—something that had never happened before; and the stage was living up to its new respectability by such actions as pasting slips over Oscar Wilde's name on the playbills when Wilde outraged

the middle-class conscience. The play which produced this demonstration was *The Importance of Being Ernest*, and Miss Irene Vanbrugh was playing the Honourable Gwendolin Fairfax. Wilde offended middle-class convention on the first night. "When Wilde came forward to make a speech he received an ovation. There followed a little buzz of whispering as he began to speak. He stepped from the wings with a cigarette and stood there smoking as he waited for the applause to subside. In those days people were great sticklers for convention."

AN ACTRESS REMEMBERS

This memory comes from Miss Vanbrugh's *To Tell My Story* (Hutchinson, 18s.). You would hardly call her, or most of the actors, actresses and authors whom we here meet in her company, "bohemians who did not observe the conventions," and her memoirs cover precisely the time with which Mr. Macqueen-Pope deals. Her father, who was a Devon clergyman, was a little disturbed when his eldest daughter Violet announced that she wished to go upon the stage. He felt the situation poignantly and was tormented by his conviction of the dangers Violet would encounter in entering such an unknown world. He exaggerated the difficulties and temptations and regarded them as insurmountable.

But he consented, and Irene followed her sister, being then only 15 years old. It was fortunate that Ellen Terry and other famous people of the stage were friends of the family. Irene "never looked back," as they say. Not that this was due to any influence her friends may have exerted. It was due to her own utter devotion to the career she had chosen and to a capacity for hard continuous work that left no time for "bohemianism."

WRONG DRESS

This book echoes much of what Mr. Macqueen-Pope has to say about the extreme conventionalism that governed public manners. "Dot"—that is Miss Vanbrugh's husband, Dion Boucicault—"often laughed over an incident which happened when, one morning about twelve, dressed to the nines, he was strolling towards his club when Sir John Millais, R.A., who was a great friend of his father, waved to him across the street. He was dressed in a loose lounge suit and a flowing tie. Dot recalled his agony lest any young friend of his should see him when Millais crossed over and, putting his arm through Dot's, proceeded down Piccadilly with him. All the honour that was being done to him was blotted out by the fact that Millais was wrongly dressed for Piccadilly." She adds: "In the church parade everyone spoke very softly. A loud-voiced remark would bring astonished glances through long lorgnettes and you would be voted bad form."

There is hardly a playwright of the time under review in whose plays Miss Vanbrugh has not appeared and to which she has not brought distinction. Wilde, Pinero, A. H. Jones, Sutro, Barrie, A. A. Milne, Maugham, Shaw; she worked for them all, and her memories of them give liveliness to her pages.

She has much to say about her job and its technique. She refers to "the constant cry that present-day actors and actresses cannot be heard"—a cry thoroughly justified, I think—and blames modern methods of production. "The horror that they have of what is known as 'ham' acting has swung too far the other way." That

is certainly true. There was a lot of "ham" in some of the greatest actors the stage has known. There was a lot of "ham" in Henry Irving.

One of the oddest stories Miss Vanbrugh tells us was handed on to her by Lady Dudley, who said she had it directly from King Edward VII. The body of Charles I was to be disinterred and placed in the tomb where it now lies. Edward, then Prince of Wales, was to be present as Queen Victoria's representative. "He was sent for by the Queen, who handed him a little box. She told him that when King Charles's head was severed from his body the axe cut off a bit of his chin. This had been very carefully embalmed and preserved, and it was in this little casket which had been handed down to her." When the body (also embalmed) was exhumed, the Prince noticed that a piece of the chin was indeed missing, and the casket was buried with the rest of the remains.

PAINTED SHIPS

Mr. Oliver Warner's *An Introduction to British Marine Painting* (Batsford, 21s.) is an excellent piece of work, both in its writing and its illustration, though it could be wished that a few, at any rate, of the pictures had been in colour. Only the frontispiece is—a lovely thing by Cotman. Still, we must be thankful for what Mr. Warner has done. His is the first book, the publishers tell us, to be devoted to this subject, and it is a subject full of fascination for an island people. Mr. Warner begins in the 17th century when Royal patronage was encouraging marine painting, and comes up to the work of contemporary artists receiving State patronage during the two world wars.

Of course, in this latter case, the ships painted are power-driven vessels, lacking the intrinsic beauty of the old ships—"the most beautiful and one of the most complex weapons ever devised by man," says Mr. Warner. They were not easy to paint unless you wanted a "still," a portrait, to please a captain or owner, and many of the old marine painters gave you that. But, as Ruskin said, a ship in full sail is subject to so many complexities of stress and tension that to paint it, "except after a lifetime of study, is impossible."

Still, a lot of these old painters, and some more modern, have had a good shot at it, and impressionism can do what an attempt at linear fidelity would miss, as we see here from Constable's superb *Brighton Beach with Colliers*.

Mr. Warner has evidently enjoyed his job and is to be congratulated upon it. It is possible to share with him his satisfaction in "a great range of accomplishment, livened by an occasional flash of something more."

A FRIGHTENED HERO

SEND Him Victorious, by Charles Graham Hope (Hodder and Stoughton, 10s. 6d.), is a novel with a strong Catholic flavour. It takes 30 years of a man's life, from 1913 to 1943, and describes how Gerald Stirling, at school during the first world war, is haunted by the prospect of having to fight and believes himself to be a coward; how the Armistice saved him from being put to the test; how he, an hereditary Anglican and self-made Agnostic, met the impact of a new Faith; and how, at the last, he conquered his fear of death in a Malayan jungle. The story is set against a background of life between the two wars and is both readable and convincing. A. M. W.

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FARMING NOTES

DISHORNING CATTLE

ON January 1 it became legal to use a local anaesthetic in dishorning cattle. An Order amending the Animals Anaesthetic Act of 1919 now allows cattle over one month old to be subjected to the operation of dishorning while under a general or local anaesthetic with sufficient power to prevent the animal from feeling pain. This change in the law has general approval, as it is recognised widely that animals that are naturally polled or that have been dishorned live more quietly together. The bully in a herd of dairy cows will often cause serious injury to her neighbours at milking time. It is the experience of farmers who have dishorned their Ayrshires that the cows soon become much quieter and milk better. The Ayrshire with her cocked horns is the most obvious subject for dishorning, but the same benefits have resulted in herds of Shorthorns and Guernseys to my knowledge. When a general anaesthetic is used milk yields suffer for a few days, but now that a local anaesthetic can be used there should be no ill effects, even temporary, from dishorning. The job is best done in the winter when there are no flies about to cause trouble if there is some bleeding. Happily, dishorning the adult stock has to be done only once; the future generations for the cowshed are dealt with a few days after birth to stop the horns growing at all.

Milk Sales

MORE records are being broken by milk producers in their sales through the Milk Marketing Board. The latest figure published was in November when 110 million gallons were sold in England and Wales. This is 15 million gallons greater than the previous record for November and 30 million gallons greater than before the war. A mild autumn and some fresh growth of grass continuing in the pastures helped to put yields up to this record level. With an extra strong growth of kale the cows fared well through December and into January, and now with the kale almost finished on many dairy farms there is a useful supply of silage to give succulent fodder. I fancy that the quality of most of the silage made last summer was good. We are all learning by experience in silage-making and there is no reason why we should not match the quality of silage ordinarily found in Scandinavia, where farmers grow arable crops especially for silage-making and take their first cut in late May. High-quality silage is a great boon in these days when protein cake is hard to get.

Smithfield Show

I SEE that the Smithfield Club has reached an agreement with the Society of Motoring Manufacturers and Traders and the Agricultural Engineers Association to hold the first post-war Smithfield Show and Agricultural Machinery Exhibition at Earl's Court from December 5 to 9 this year. The prize schedule for cattle, sheep and pigs is to be issued this month. Earl's Court is an ambitious setting for the Smithfield Show and it is to be hoped that the livestock will not be entirely swamped by the tractors and agricultural machinery. It has been the criticism of the last two London dairy shows that the equipment side has dwarfed the dairy cows and other livestock. The ancillary trades, particularly agricultural engineering, must now be recognised as an important part of agriculture, but it so happens that fat stock have very little to do with machinery. It is necessary to have the full support of the ancillary trades at the Smithfield Show to make a financial success of the event. But

the Smithfield Club will be wise to keep the animals well to the fore.

Farm Bookshelf

A SCHOOLMASTER who took to farming instead of joining the Forces in the war tells us in *One-Horse Farm* (Frederick Muller, 12s. 6d.) about his crofting experiences in the West Highlands. The author, Mr. Raymond O'Malley, had the courage to launch out into an unknown world where he learned values strange to the classroom and as a holiday-maker in the Highlands he made friends of those whom he would never have otherwise known. I like particularly his account of gathering the sheep and the sales at Dingwall and also his story of corn harvest in a country where the scythe and not the binder or combine is the rule. There is a saying in the West that the corn must stand in the field for three Sundays; if it is packed or stacked sooner it may heat from the sap that is in the straw and the weeds. Mr. O'Malley quickly absorbed the atmosphere of Highland farming. "A farmer who buys a tractor is giving hostages to fortune. The crofter's great asset is his relative independence; the more machinery he buys the more closely he is enmeshed in the world of trade wars, world-wide devil-take-the-hindmost struggle, booms and slumps, the more dependent is he upon people who never heard his name. A few of our neighbours did manage to do the whole of their own ploughing, but most of us were driven by the logic of the situation to make use of the hired tractor; had we stayed long enough at Achbeg we might even have been driven by the same logic to purchase a two-wheeled tractor ourselves." Some excellent photographs illustrate this book.

Agricultural Advisers

AUSTRALIA and New Zealand are each to have the services of an agricultural adviser to the United Kingdom High Commissioner in those Dominions. Their duties will no doubt be much the same as those of the agricultural attachés appointed to our embassies in Washington, South America and the Scandinavian countries. There is great interest to-day in the activities of British agriculture and many enquiries have to be answered. It will be all to the good to have on the spot a man who has first-hand knowledge of British farming, particularly of our breeds of livestock and the machinery which we can offer. There are also many Dominion farmers who seek advice on planning tours in Britain and who want to get in touch with leading farmers who are specialising in particular lines of production. The two men now appointed are Mr. C. W. Strutt, for Australia, and Mr. D. S. Hendrie, for New Zealand. Both of them come out of the stable of the National Agricultural Advisory Service and carry the hall mark of the B.Sc. Agric.

Dr. Scott Robertson

ULSTER agriculture has lost a good friend by the death of Dr. G. Scott Robertson, who was Permanent Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture in Belfast. He held this post for 15 years and it is testimony to his vigour and good sense that Ulster agriculture has made such good progress in recent years. His services were not confined to Northern Ireland. He sat on many United Kingdom committees and lately gave unstinted service to the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations. Many in agricultural administration will miss his downright enthusiasm.

CINCINNATUS.

THE ESTATE MARKET

1948 EASIER FOR BUYERS

IN a résumé of the property market in 1948, Messrs. Fox and Sons, the south coast estate agents, write that "the increases in price, so much in evidence during the previous two or three years, have not been maintained and there has been a general tendency for the market to stabilise and for conditions to become slightly more favourable to the buyer. We have found a better selection of properties of all kinds on offer than for some time past and, in consequence, buyers have become rather more selective."

Like Mr. Norman J. Hodgkinson (Messrs. Bidwell and Sons), whose views were given in last week's issue, Messrs. Fox and Sons complain of frustration due to the intricate planning and to the numerous restrictions. The Report admits that sound planning is a necessary part of present and future re-development schemes, but states that there is a grave danger of this being overdone with the result that too much attention to trivialities will defeat the main issue. There is need for more practical planning; too much emphasis is placed on theoretical knowledge and the balancing judgment of experience seems to be lacking.

PLANNING ACT "GROSSLY UNFAIR"

NO considered statement on the year's activities would be complete without a reference to the Town and Country Planning Act. Messrs. Fox and Sons observe that for the first time in English history the Government has deprived owners of their potential value in land without any adequate compensation. This, they state, is "not only grossly unfair to many thousands of small landowners, but entirely contrary to the principles of equity and upright dealing which have been the backbone of English legislature for centuries past."

The Act, continues the Report, appears to have overlooked the need for the estate developer, as distinct from the land speculator. It has ignored the very useful service performed by the estate developer in buying blocks of land wholesale, expending large sums of capital in

A booklet explaining the chief provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act, written specially for COUNTRY LIFE by W. J. Weston, Barrister-at-Law, will be published at the end of January. Copies will be obtainable from all booksellers, price 2s., or direct from the offices of COUNTRY LIFE, LTD., 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2, post free, 2s. 1d.

laying out roads, providing sewers and services and then retailing the land to the small builder at reasonable prices and, in many cases, with adequate finance to enable him to build houses. Under the new Act such service is impossible. The immediate result of the Act seems to be a complete sterilisation of all development, "save by Local Authorities at very high costs which have to be borne by the taxpayer."

STEADIER MARKET IN SURREY

IN Surrey, the gradual disappearance of buyers prepared to pay any price for almost any type of property led to a steadier market in 1948. This observation comes from Messrs. Ibbett, Mosely, Card and Co., who report that medium-sized and small houses with vacant possession maintained very good prices in spite of the

fact that a slightly wider selection was available. The older type of large urban houses, however, did not sell so easily. Shops for investment were in great demand, cottage property investments also proved popular, and agricultural holdings were very difficult to obtain.

SIR OSWALD MOSLEY'S WILTSHIRE ESTATE

SIR OSWALD MOSLEY has instructed Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley to sell Crowood, his 1,100-acre estate at Ramsbury, Wiltshire. The property includes five farms, four of which have vacant possession, and about 180 acres of woodland. The shooting at Crowood is excellent; not only is there a good stock of pheasants and partridges, but the coverts are so situated that birds invariably fly well. There is also trout fishing on a tributary of the River Kennet and fish of up to 4 lb. have been caught.

Crowood House probably dates from Stuart times, but its chief architectural features are Georgian. There is also a secondary residence, and a number of cottages. PROCURATOR.

PLANNING ACT: READERS' QUESTIONS

WE have made arrangements to answer readers' questions arising from the Town and Country Planning Act without fee, provided that stamped addressed envelopes are enclosed. Questions of general interest may be published but names and addresses will not be disclosed.

The following is a small selection of problems received recently:—

I am negotiating for a country mansion house, intending to turn it into an hotel. How is the sale of such a property affected by the Act?

To turn the mansion into an hotel is to develop it. You will, therefore, after getting the necessary permission from the planning authority, be called upon to pay a development charge to the Central Land Board. The amount of the charge will have a direct bearing upon the price you are prepared to pay for the mansion.

If the present owner has foreseen the possibility of development, he will have made a depreciation claim on the Central Land Board. The amount of claim admitted will give you an idea of the charge that will be imposed: if this development is to be the ultimate development, the charge will equal the admitted claim.

If no claim has been lodged, you should calculate the increase in value that will be achieved by the conversion of mansion into hotel.

I have no intention of developing or of selling my land. Ought I to lodge a depreciation claim?

Certainly: the State has bought from you what development value your land has, and the Central Land Board is anxious to learn what price to pay you. It is not your fault that the State may have made a losing bargain, in that you will be paid the price in 1953 (indeed with interest from July 1, 1948), whereas the development rights will not be sold by the C.L.B. until development is imminent—in a remote future, maybe, and also maybe at a reduction.

My land is in an area zoned as "rural." Am I entitled to claim for loss of development value?

The zoning of land as "rural" does not preclude it from development: the planning authority may give permission for the erection of a dwelling-house, or a shop, or even a light industrial building. And, if the planning authority think it expedient to do so, they can at any time remove restrictions. If, therefore, your land has in fact, possibility of development, make a claim.



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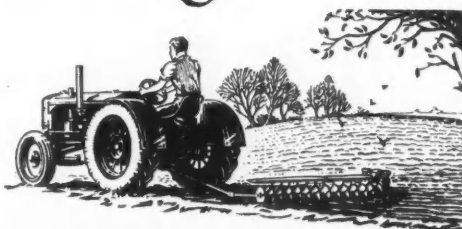
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Photographs COUNTRY LIFE Studio

A top coat by Hardy Amies in flamingo red that fastens across and has a full gored skirt, a neat waistline, and a flat collar of phantom beaver

Winter Elegance

THE emergence of the tailor-made after its temporary eclipse by the New Look has been a triumph of mind over matter. Few tailor-mades appeared last spring during the most exuberant period of the new styles when skirts were wide as parachutes and dipped nearly to the ankles. The classic tailor-made, designed for modern living, could never hope to incorporate these exaggerated features with any success, but, as women still demanded tailored suits, the general line has been modified considerably and the collections for next spring and summer are full of excellent suits and tailored coats which express the new feeling in design in lines that are both practical and becoming.

Jackets fit the figure closely, button high, and vary considerably in length, some being exceedingly brief, others fingertip-length. Skirts average fourteen inches from the ground, and suits with slim skirts and details concentrated in the back are favoured for next spring. Some have a panel of pleats let in below a high curved top; on some the pleats hang as a separate panel, others have a single deep fold or pleat running down to the hem either side making a back panel. Country suits show a modified version of this line with a longish jacket and usually a couple of box pleats at the back. Smooth cloths are favoured for

most suits—worsted, flannels, Saxony tweeds, face cloth and suede cloths. Minute checks and fancy narrow stripes arranged in graded widths are shown in all the collections, also tartans and closely woven ribbed suitings that resemble a gabardine.

While many of the suits are plain with slim-shouldered jackets that curve in to the waists and straight skirts, there are suits where the line is broken at one point or another, although they still remain simple. Many houses show a navy suit in a smooth woollen material with a tubular skirt that has a kilted or box-pleated frill inset about knee-length. Designers have called this silhouette the Mermaid, and the plain jackets are on the short side with slim shoulders. Another series of suits, mostly in tiny checks, show a plain skirt with a middie jacket, waist-length at the back and cut in two deep points in front that is sometimes shown with a white dickey front.

The corselet skirt, with a deep, closely fitting band set about the midriff, which gives the illusion of raising the waist-line, appears on many afternoon suits in dark-coloured velveteen, moiré or taffeta. This has been hailed as a forerunner of Empire styles, but so far the really high waist has not caught on; the gored skirt and neat waist have secured too strong a hold on the public for another radical change in line for the present. But summer ensembles of dresses with boleros or matching jackets in plain wool, printed crêpe or taffeta, with this high top and a pale-coloured blouse with balloon sleeves are being shown, and look fresh, new and enchantingly pretty. Hemlines decorated with rows of flat tucks, picot-edged frills or flat bias bands of a second colour or material appear on both wide and narrow skirts and are an attractive fashion, drawing attention to the many charming slippers and sandals which abound. The shoe designers have proved very fertile of ideas and now that shoes are off coupons are playing a leading part in fashion decisions.

(Continued on page 110)



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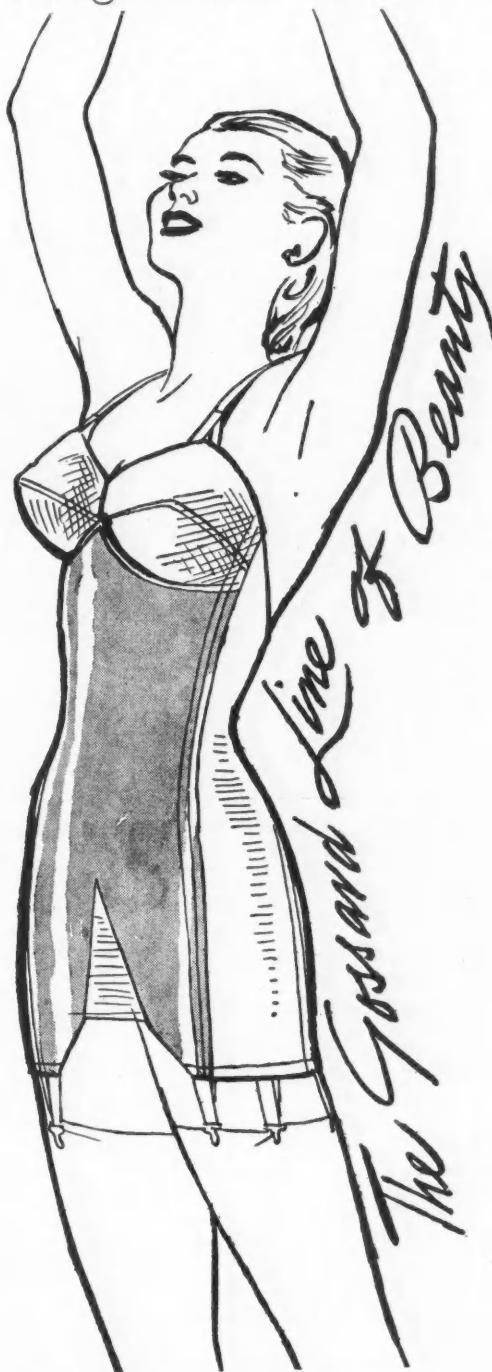


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L O N D O N P A R I S N E W Y O R K

Lingerie styles are changing rapidly and radically. Frills and furbelows appear on the petticoats and slips designed for the spring clothes—many in brand-new diaphanous materials, in rayon, nylon, cotton and silk. The famous Robia cotton voiles are to be available for the first time in this country since before the war. Rayon and silk georgette, triple ninons, chiffons and crêpe Susette are being woven here or imported. Moss crêpes and satins are used for the more tailored slips, many of which are being cut on pliant Princess lines to mould the figure under a sheath dress or suit and then have a fluffy hemline, flounced or ruffled in a sheer fabric. The midriff is cut to fit the figure like the paper on the wall.

A NEW range of fabrics is to be available in the shops soon, all made from warp-knit mesh nylons. These fabrics in fancy lace and shell patterns, incredibly fine and exceedingly strong, were shown made up into designs by the Nylon Spinners' Association. They wash and dry in a trice and do not require ironing, so make wonderful travellers. The fabrics are soft to handle and certainly do not feel cold at all. Nightgowns are frilled and flounced at the hem and given low fichu and bertha collars decorated with edgings of narrow white lace, also made of nylon. A slip with a pin-tucked brassière top is an excellent design, a waist petticoat charming, with a gauged band of the material set between two flat bands of ribbon and



For a spring suit: hat, scarf and gloves in tartan tie silk.
Otto Lucas

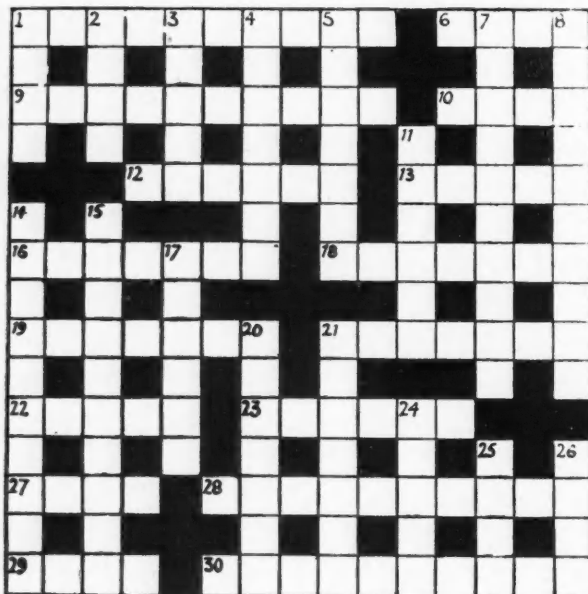
a double flounce below. Colours are in the brighter range of pastels as a nylon seems to take on a different depth of colour from other fabrics. A very full folded negligé in cloud grey is quite lovely; it falls in a mass of soft folds from the waist with a folded cross-over top. Locknit nylon makes a more tailored housecoat in orchid mauve with a fine tracery design in the same coloured braid on revers and cuffs.

Woollens, almost as diaphanous as the nylons, in plain sheer fabrics, in fine lace weaves and in lacy wool jerseys, were shown at the International Wool Secretariat at a big combined show of lingerie held just before Christmas. Woollens of a firmer texture included some delaines and fine face-cloth for housecoats. An enchanting pale blue housecoat hung from the shoulders; there was a boat-shaped yoke, quilted and picked out with gold sequins. A fold of pale pink satin was set round this yoke and tied in a bow in front with long ends streaming down. Superfine wool jersey made nightgowns and pyjamas designed on tailored lines. All the fabrics shown were monotone pastel shades and there was a lot of gauging and ruching on yokes and about the waistlines of the nightgowns and negligés made in sheer woollens. A wool chiffon nightgown in turquoise fell in soft folds from a shoulder yoke; a nightgown in pale pink wool chiffon with a smocked top was given long sleeves with a ruffle at the wrists. The smooth fine woollens have the gloss and finish of silk.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.

CROSSWORD No. 988

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 988, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the first post on the morning of Thursday, January 20, 1949.
NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



Name.....
(Mr., Mrs., etc.)
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SOLUTION TO No. 987. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of January 7, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1, Goal-post; 5, Closet; 9, Diatribe; 10, Lounge; 11, Leisure; 12, Accent; 14, Stink-bombs; 18, Hyperbolic; 22, Quiver; 23, Alliance; 24, Entail; 25, Abstract; 26, Shriek; 27, Bearskin. DOWN.—1, Gad-fly; 2, Agaric; 3, Porous; 4, Subsection; 6, Lion cubs; 7, Sunbeams; 8, Treatise; 13, Inviolable; 15, Chequers; 16, Splinter; 17, Arterial; 19, Litter; 20, Unpack; 21, Felton.

ACROSS

- 1 and 6. By contrast a little below it there may be a large posterior (5, 2, 3, 4)
9. Does Reading do away with such people? (10)
10. "Ships, towers, domes, theatres, and temples lie
— unto the fields, and to the sky."
—Wordsworth (4)
12. Nowadays it is much the same for mice and men (6)
13. Teasing outcome of a serious thrashing (5)
16. The gloom op-presses a city (7)
18. Snap Masters of Arts. Surprisingly, they come out in floating form when printed the wrong way round (7)
19. He will not keep straight (7)
21. Worn by the short-sighted in a one-eyed town? (7)
22. Off the tree and on the foot (5 or 1, 4)
23. He was our hero at Porto Bello (6)
27. Familiar to Florentine banks (4)
28. To supply felt wants not quite grammatically, "Teas are did" (10)
- 29 and 30. Losing grip of it means a stoppage and perhaps loss of a life (4, 4, 6)

DOWN

- 1 and 2. Half of it should fit and all be fitting (8)
3. Fastening (5)
4. Mr. Smith's dishonest piece of work? (7)
5. The big ones open their shoulders (7)
7. Put in by the visitor however fleeting (10)
8. Flying sovereign of the stream (10)
11. Half the discernment comes from the males (6)
14. Band on cart (anagr.) (10)
15. A Mohammedan ruler or a distorted Scot in an American State (10)
17. Concentrating under canvas? (6)
20. I arrive in a Mediterranean landscape (7)
21. "When a man —, dies or turns Hindoo,
"His best friends hear no more of him."
—Shelley (7)
24. Letter found in some games (5)
- 25 and 26. Such goods are difficult to get a Hertfordshire town to provide (8)

The winner of Crossword No. 986 is

Mr. D. H. W. Thomson,
Home Close,
Tinacre Hill,
Wightwick,
Wolverhampton.

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